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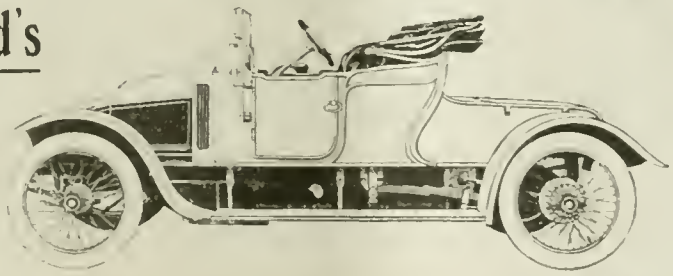

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THE AUSTRALASIAN

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No. 318. JUNE 20TH, 1912. Vol. XXVII.

ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

London, 4th May, 1912.

IMPERIAL RECIPROCITY CONSUMMATED.

After many years of negotiation and delay, pharmaceutical reciprocity between the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and the States of Victoria and Queensland was consummated a few days ago. It will be remembered that early in the year the Council submitted to the various pharmaceutical authorities throughout the Empire a schedule of the suggested conditions under which reciprocity might be established. The replies received to this circular were considered by the Parliamentary and General Purposes Committee of the Council on April 30, and after careful consideration, the Committee, having regard to the fact that Victoria and Queensland accepted without reservation the proposed basis of reciprocity, decided to recommend the adoption by the Council of the following resolution:—

"That the Registrar be authorised to accept for registration as Chemists and Druggists, in accordance with Section 4 (b) of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, and in conformity with the Bye-law made thereunder, persons who possess the Certificate of Qualification of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria or of the Pharmacy Board of Queensland and who comply with the conditions specified in the subjoined regulations."

At the Council meeting on May 1, the President (Mr C. B. Allen), in putting the motion to adopt the report, said he felt extremely pleased that it fell to his lot to ask the Council to accept a motion which involved the reciprocity proposals between Great Britain and the oversea dominions. He was glad also to be able to congratulate the States of Victoria and Queensland on having accepted the scheme so rapidly. The question of reciprocity had been so long before the Council that it might be looked upon as a completion of their efforts and their responsibilities when they found that they had induced several of the Colonial Boards to accept these reciprocity arrangements.

Dr. Symes said that he was very pleased to find that Queensland and Victoria should have come into the reciprocity scheme, and accepted it without any modification—(applause)—because it would be remembered that at the time this scheme was brought forward he rather felt that before sending the scheme to the overseas authorities, and before it was adopted by the Society, they should have endeavoured to find out whether it would be likely to prove acceptable to the various overseas authorities concerned. He was pleased to find now that that course appeared to be unnecessary, and that the Society had taken the right steps. It certainly was gratifying to hear of the results up to the present.

The President reminded Dr. Symes that the Society's officers had had conversations with the Presidents of various overseas Boards of Pharmacy, and only arrived at a basis of agreement after considerable consultation with those gentlemen, but he thought he was right in saying that neither the President of the Victoria nor the Queensland Board was one of the gentlemen consulted. The results up to the present showed that two Boards at least were able to agree with the proposals, and negotiations were going on in regard to other countries.

Mr. Harrington seconded the adoption of the report, which was agreed to, and subsequently a resolution was passed authorising the Registrar to accept for registration applicants from Victoria and Queensland who complied with the specified regulations. The way is now open for pharmacists from either of these States, when visiting Great Britain, to become registered, and to have their names entered on the Register of Chemists and Druggists. They will, however, only have the right to describe themselves as "chemists and druggists" or "Pharmacists," the use of the title "pharmaceutical chemist" being still reserved to those pharmacists who have passed the major examination. The registration fee is £12 12s., which is the amount which is charged in Great Britain to cover both examination and registration. Applicants must comply with the essential condition of the agreement and produce satisfactory evidence of (a) a preliminary examination in general education, (b) subsequent course of training in technical subjects, and (c) an examination of the standard of the Society's minor examination. The reciprocity is therefore on an examination basis only, and in this respect differs from many of the reciprocal arrangements in operation between the various Australian States under which the whole register on a certain date was recognised.

THE COUNCIL'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The publication of the annual report discloses that the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain has completed the 71st year of its existence. Notwithstanding its age, it still continues to grow. At the end of the year its numerical strength was 7,371, an increase of 70 on the previous year, and constituting the highest total yet recorded. The report states that "whilst this continual annual addition to the Society is not without ground for real satisfaction, it must be conceded that it carries with it a corresponding increase of responsibility on the Council and necessitates the conception, initiation, and conduct of various protecting movements, which in times of stress make somewhat heavy demands on the financial resources. The Auditors' Report shows that during the year 1911 more than £1000 have been expended in excess of revenue, but it is only right to add that the political occurrences of the year were abnormal, the necessities of pharmacists exceptionally great, and the need for corporate activity never before so imperative." Candidates examined during the year numbered 892, 48.87 per cent. of whom were successful. Seventy-eight pharmacists took the Major, or Honours, Examination, and of these, 53 passed. As 505 apprentices were registered during 1911, the report states that "it is not unreasonable to expect that there will be an adequate supply

of properly trained pharmacists for all future public needs." Reference is made to the consummation of reciprocity with the overseas Dominions and to the success which has attended the scientific evenings periodically held at the Society's headquarters. Considerable space is devoted to the large amount of Parliamentary work done during the year in connection with the various important measures which have recently become law, particularly in regard to the National Insurance Act and the Shops Act. Referring to the Insurance Act, the report states that "the amount and extent of the opposition brought to bear against pharmaceutical interests cannot be realised by chemists in business, and it is unlikely that anyone outside the officers actually engaged would be able to form an accurate conception of the difficulty experienced in resisting the many adverse influences put into action. Fortunately the most serious elements of the opposition were eventually overcome, and the medical section of the Insurance Act—Section 15—now enacts that, with certain well-defined exceptions, the dispensing of medicines for insured patients shall be in the hands of persons or firms entitled to carry on the business of a chemist and druggist under the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, as amended by the Act of 1908. In addition, freedom in the choice of pharmacists by insured persons has been secured, as well as elimination of friendly societies from control of medical benefits, and arrangement for a scale system of remuneration. The pharmacists of Great Britain have reason to congratulate themselves on the outcome of their struggle for recognition. Since the passing of the Act the Commissioners have appointed two pharmaceutical representatives on the Advisory Committee, which is to tender advice and afford assistance in the drafting of regulations for the administration of the Act, and there is reason to believe that pharmacy will not be unrepresented on the National Advisory Committee or on the Local Statutory Insurance Committees, which are to be set up in each county and county borough in the kingdom." The dangers and possible abuses of the proposed enlargement of the facilities for selling such deadly compounds as arsenical weed killers and dipping preparations were strongly urged upon the proper authorities, but were without purpose owing to the disinclination of the Privy Council to sanction adequate restrictions on the retail sale of arsenic and nicotine preparations. Referring to the official organ, *The Pharmaceutical Journal*, the report states that it is generally advancing in general favour, although from a financial point of view the past year was not a favourable one, owing to the abnormal Parliamentary work having necessitated additional demands on space and a corresponding increase in expenditure. If the year has been a strenuous one, it has on the other hand been a profitable one. Never before in its history has the Society been better organised and its influence been more potently felt where the interests of the craft were endangered. An immense amount of work has been carried out, and neither members of the Council nor the official staff have spared themselves in giving their best services in looking after the welfare of pharmacists generally throughout the country.

THE PATENT MEDICINE INQUIRY.

The following is the text of the resolution agreed to in the House of Commons on April 25:—

> "That a Select Committee be appointed to consider and inquire into the question of the sale of patent and proprietary medicines and medical preparations and appliances, and advertisements relating thereto, and to report what amendments, if any, in the law are necessary or desirable; that Mr. Charles Bathurst, Mr. Cawley, Dr. Chapple, Sir Henry Dalziel, Mr. Marshall Hall, Mr. Hayden, Mr. Hodge, Mr. Ingleby, Mr. Glyn-Jones, Mr. Haydn Jones, Mr. Lawson, Mr. Lynch, Sir Philip Magnus, Mr. Newton, and Sir Henry Norman be members of the Committee; that the Committee have power to send for persons, papers and records, and to order analyses."

The committee held a preliminary meeting on May 2, when Sir Henry Norman was elected chairman. It was decided to obtain evidence as to the law on the subject in foreign countries, and a report is to be asked for as to the extent and effect of Australian legislation in suppressing deleterious drugs and medicines, from Sir George Reid, the High Commissioner in London, or, failing him, from the Commonwealth Government direct. Arrangements are to be made to have analyses made in the Government laboratory of all medicines concerning which there is any doubt as to their harmful or injurious nature. Judging by what is appearing in the newspapers, the inquiry is going to be a far-reaching one, and is likely

[illegible] large interests in the country. The Proprietary Articles Section of the Victorian Chamber of Commerce has [illegible] against the publication of [illegible] labels. Even the newspapers [illegible] derive a considerable revenue from patent medicine advertisements, are using their columns to prejudice the committee. It is said that Sir Joseph Beecham and Mr. J. Morgan Richards will be amongst the first witnesses examined. The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society has appointed a committee to prepare the evidence to be submitted on behalf of the Society. (According to a cable in the daily papers dated London, June 8, the Committee examined Mr. Neal, an Australian Customs officer, concerning the working of the Commonwealth Commerce Act in its relation to proprietary medicines. Ed. A.J.P.)

A QUESTION OF SUPERVISION.

At Wood Green County Court on April 29 William Langthorne, chemist's assistant, was charged with having sold poison, he not being registered. After formal evidence of the purchase and proof that the paregoric contained opium, counsel for the defence raised the contention that the defendant's employer, who was a registered chemist, was in the shop behind a large screen at the time of the sale. He contended that in such a case there could be no penalty against the assistant. His Honour, Judge Roberts, said that the only question for him was, did the defendant sell the paregoric when his master was present. A person behind a screen such as had been described did not satisfy the condition laid down by Mr. Justice Hawkins. After considering the evidence, he had come to the conclusion that the defendant had sold the paregoric without being under the supervision of a qualified chemist. He therefore gave judgment for a penalty of £5, with costs. Leave to appeal was asked for, but his Honour refused, remarking that he had given judgment on matters of fact.

POST-GRADUATE LECTURES.

At a dinner given twelve months ago in honour of Mr. Samuel W. Fairchild, Professor Crossley, F.R.S., D.Sc., was one of those who responded to the toast, "Pharmacy, Root and Branch, may it flourish for ever." Knowing the interest taken by Mr. Fairchild in technical education, Dr. Crossley, in his response, emphasised the need of post-graduate lectures. Mr. Fairchild took a note of the remarks, and almost immediately afterwards made an offer of an annual gift of £50 for that purpose. A small committee was then formed, having for its chairman Mr. C. B. Allen, president of the Pharmaceutical Society, and Professor Crossley as secretary. After consideration, the committee arranged to hold a series of five lectures on the Terpenes and Essential Oils, and the first of these was delivered to a large and appreciative audience in the lecture theatre, 17 Bloomsbury Square, on April 25, by Sir Wm. A. Tilden, D.Sc., F.R.S., the subject being "Terpenes and their Chemical Relations." The lectures are being held fortnightly on Thursday evenings. Professor W. H. Perkin, D.Sc., F.R.S., will deliver the next two, and Mr. John C. Umney, Ph.C., F.C.S. will have charge of the last two, which will deal more particularly with the commercial aspect of the question.

GENERAL.

The Galen Lodge of Freemasons, No. 2304, of which Dr. Paul, formerly editor of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, was the first Master, celebrated its 21st anniversary on April 15, when Mr. J. F. Harrington, ex-president of the Pharmaceutical Society, was installed Master for the ensuing year. The lodge voted the sum of 100 guineas to be devoted to assisting the three Masonic charities. The Galen Lodge is the *rendezvous* of a select number of London pharmacists.

Mr. Thomas Pears was amongst those who lost their lives on the ill-fated "Titanic," which foundered off Cape Race on April 15. The deceased gentleman was the fourth son of the late Mr. Andrew Pears, and took an active part in the management of the business of Messrs. A. and F. Pears Ltd. He was only married about eighteen months ago, and his wife was with him on board at the time of the disaster. She was one of the survivors who was picked up by the "Carpathia."

A report that the value of Crude glycerin had advanced about £20 per ton, says the *Pharmaceutical Journal* of April 27, led some people to anticipate a recovery in the price of the refined article; others again maintain that even with crude at £60 per ton,

the price of £80 for the refined article is still too high. There are, however, other factors in the case; not only is there a prospect, or, at least, a possibility of the glycerin convention coming to an end on July 1 of this year; but there will also be increased outside competition to be reckoned with, in that, as might have been anticipated, the ruling high price and presumptive profitable manufacture has induced several large firms, which had hitherto not interested themselves in the article, to undertake the production of refined glycerin. In the meantime, however, the English Convention has advanced the price by £2 a ton, and it will be interesting to see whether the new price of £91 a ton can be maintained.

Benger's Food, Limited. — The report of Benger's Food, Limited, for the year ended March 31st last, states that, after providing for depreciation, directors' and auditors' fees, and income-tax, the trading (including income from investments) has resulted in a profit of £56,828, to which must be added the balance brought forward, £4969, making a total of £61,798. Out of this the directors have paid an interim dividend on the cumulative preference shares to September 30th, 1911, also an interim dividend of 9d. per share on the ordinary shares, and have transferred £5500 to advertising and extension of business account, and £15,000 to reserve. These appropriations absorb £34,375, and leave a disposable balance of £27,423, which the directors propose to deal with by the payment of the balance dividend on the preference shares, and recommend a further dividend of 1s. 3d. per share on the ordinary shares (making 2s. for the year), leaving to carry forward £7298.

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED ARTICLES.

Pharmacists and Copies of Prescriptions.

The question whether the pharmacist should furnish the doctor's patient with a copy of his prescription was debated at a recent meeting of the Western Pharmacists of London, when a number of physicians were present by invitation. Mr. J. D. Marshall opened the discussion by reading some letters he had received from medical men, who were unanimous in expressing dislike of the practice. Dr. J. Mitchell Bruce wrote that, since the purpose for which such copies were required was usually that the patient might hand them to his friends, the custom encouraged the spirit of quackery, or the suiting of a disease to a remedy instead of a remedy to a disease. The use of a prescription by any person other than that one for whom it was originally drawn up was reprehensible. Mr. Marshall declared that, for his own part, he refused to give the copies, whenever possible. There were circumstances in which copies might legitimately be given, but, broadly speaking, the practice was not one to be encouraged—first, in the interests of the patient and his friends, and, secondly, in the interests of the doctor. The chief offenders in the matter of asking for copies were ladies, who liked to pose as amateur doctors and to dispense among their friends the medicine that had done them good. Sometimes a request for copies was quietly made by one of the parties in a pending *cause celebre*. Another frequent excuse for such applications was a change of medical man. Mrs. A. some time ago consulted Dr. B., who prescribed a certain medicine; afterwards she requested the pharmacist to show a copy to Dr. C., who was now attending her. The speaker never gave such a copy unless Dr. C. had the permission of Dr. B. He thought that medical men had unwittingly assisted the "wholesaling" of prescriptions by allowing the use of the compressed form of medications and made-up drugs. Sir W. Abbot Anderson, one of the guests, said that the question resolved itself into a matter of copyright. So long as doctors in this country, unlike their American colleagues, had no copyright in their precription, they were powerless to protect themselves. He intended in future to have a printed notice on his prescription papers to the following effect:—"In the interests of the general public, I desire that no copy of this prescription shall be given by the chemist dispensing the same." Dr. Phineas Abraham thought the chief sufferers from the practice were the doctors; and, secondly, the patients, who frequently did themselves injury. He instanced the case of the wife of a patient who, noting the beneficial effect of an ointment prescribed for her husband's eczema, applied it liberally upon herself, with the result that severe dermatitis ensued. Dr. Harold Dixon pointed out that whether the prescription belonged to the doctor or the chemist, it certainly did not belong to the patient. In spite of Sir Abbot Anderson's reminder of the Scotsman who refused to pay the two-guinea fee for the doctor's advice, saying, "I'll no' tak' your advice, I'll tak' your medicine," he contended that the fee was essentially for the advice and not for the prescription, which latter was merely an instruction to the pharmacist. The pharmacists present also put forward their point of view, and incidentally urged that all prescriptions should be given on a printed form, dated, and that a definite direction that the medicine was not to be repeated after a certain length of time, should appear on it. Any member of the Pharmaceutical Society would respect such an injunction. One pharmacist was found to urge that the patient had not only a legal but a moral right to a copy, provided no question of poisons was involved, but he made an exception in the case of a prescription dictated by the doctor over the telephone. In such an instance the doctor probably had reasons for not giving a written formula, and the dispenser accordingly would decline to furnish a copy.—*The British Medical Journal*, 23th March, 1912.

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Communications for the Editorial Department of this Journal must be addressed to The Editor, Swanston St., Melbourne.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Contributions of any items of interest are invited

Advertisements to be inserted in the next issue should be received by the Publisher not later than the 14th of each month.

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Telephone 643.

Readers are respectfully requested to mention this Journal when acting on information obtained from it.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Gough Defence Fund.—Particulars will be found in this issue relative to the recent case against Mr. F. H. Gough, pharmacist, of Echuca, claiming £2000 damages for alleged poisoning. The case was heard before Mr. Justice Hodges and a jury of six at the Bendigo Supreme Court on June 6th and 7th, and resulted in a verdict of £200 against Mr. Gough. As soon as the decision was announced there was an uneasy feeling amongst pharmacists that the case might form a precedent and that any pharmacist might find himself in a somewhat similar position. It was felt that if possible some steps should be taken to obtain the opinion of counsel as to whether any appeal was likely to be successful, and that in any case pharmacists should show their practical sympathy with Mr. Gough, either by assisting him financially in an appeal, or by making a presentation to him towards the heavy costs incurred by him in defending the case. The matter was brought before a representative meeting of metropolitan pharmacists held at the College of Pharmacy on June 18th, when a committee was appointed to consider the best means of assisting Mr. Gough. A subscription list was opened in the room, and in a few minutes over £100 was promised. The committee met the following morning and decided to obtain the opinion of counsel as to the probability of an appeal being successful. When this is determined steps will be taken to bring the matter before pharmacists generally, and the committee trust that the response will be a prompt and ready one. On the facts, Mr. Gough's experience has been an unfortunate one. He is known as a particularly careful and conscientious pharmacist. Yet, notwithstanding this, he has been muleted in heavy damages and costs. It is an experience which may befall any pharmacist, no matter how careful he may be. Such being the case it is all the more reason that the decision should be contested, provided counsel's opinion is favourable. But whether an appeal is lodged or not, pharmacists must feel that Mr. Gough is deserving of their generous sympathy; and seeing that the appeal for assistance was so

spontaneous amongst those present at the meeting on June 18, it is sincerely hoped that when the matter is brought under their notice pharmacists in all parts of the State will hasten to show their practical sympathy. Mr. Geo. Francis (of Messrs. H. Francis and Co.), 161 Swanston Street, Melbourne, has been appointed treasurer of the fund, and will be pleased to acknowledge all donations forwarded to him.

The Perfume Industry.—At a meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society on June 13, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Tudor, the Minister for Customs, for the sympathetic manner in which he replied to a deputation from the society asking him to give support to the manufacture of scents and perfumery from native plants. It was stated that the Minister had since agreed to reduce the duty on spirits used in the manufacture of locally-produced scent by one-half, and agreed to take into consideration the question of increasing the duties on imported productions, besides providing a bonus for local products. The members agreed that if scents could be successfully manufactured from wattle blossom and boronia there would be a widespread demand for them. As the Government will possibly introduce a Tariff Anomalies Bill this session, the Society anticipate that the assistance asked for will be given before the end of the year.

Departmental Inquiry.—At the request of the Chief Secretary, the Crown Law Department appointed Mr. V. Tanner, P.M., to hold an inquiry as to certain alleged allegations in reference to the examinations conducted by the Pharmacy Board. Mr. Tanner commenced to take evidence on Monday, the 17th June, and after hearing a number of witnesses concluded the inquiry to Thursday, the 20th. Mr. Tanner will forward his report to the Chief Secretary in due course.

VICTORIA.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

The monthly meeting of the Board was held on Wednesday, 12th June, 1912.

Present—Messrs. Lacey (in the chair), Bailey, Francis, Farmer, Ogg, Strutt and Imes.

Correspondence.—From the Pharmacy Board of New Zealand, stating that the Board were desirous of entering into reciprocal relations with Victoria on the basis of the whole register recognition on a date to be fixed and afterwards to those persons who had passed the N.Z. examination.—It was resolved that a reply be sent stating that as there was no compulsory curriculum in operation in N.Z. the Board were unable to accept a certificate which would be in violation with the existing agreement with the other States.

From Mr. James Wighton, solicitor, Geelong, asking if an apprenticeship in the business of a Dispensary or Friendly Society could be accepted.—Reply that apprenticeship only to a registered chemist in charge of such Dispensary or Friendly Society would be legal.

From the Secretary of the Crown Law Department, forwarding a copy of an extract from the finding of a Justice of the Peace at an inquest held touching the death of a person from lysol poisoning, and urging that more restrictions should be exercised on its sale.—A reply was ordered to be sent stating that under the existing law no further restrictions than at present exist could be placed on the sale of lysol, which was already specially scheduled under Part 2 of the Poisons Act.

The Victorian Railway Department.—In September, 1911, a report was received from the police relative to the death of W. D. Armstrong from drinking arsenical water from a tank in the railway enclosure near Wunghnu. At the inquest the jury added a rider to their verdict that the Railway Department had shown great carelessness in not supplying locks and in not giving instructions that the taps and covers of all receptacles containing poisons should be securely fastened.—The report was referred to the Railway Commissioners and an explanation asked for, to which on the 21st May, 1912, the following reply was received:—

Victorian Railways,
Commissioner's Office,
Spencer Street, Melbourne.
17th May, 1912.

Adverting to your letter of 14th September last in regard to the attached correspondence from the Police Department respecting the death of William Daniel Armstrong and the poisoning of Joseph Harrington, as the result of having drunk from one of the departmental tanks, containing an arsenical solution, between Wunghnu and Tallygaroopna, I am directed by the Commissioners to intimate that the necessary precautions have been

take to effectively prevent unauthorised persons having access to such tanks in future

E. R. JONES, Acting Secretary.

The Registrar,
Pharmacy Board, Melbourne.

Applications for Registration:—The following applications were approved:—Charles Edward Hickes, Creswick, certificate, Pharm. So. G.B.; Joseph Herbert Lakeland, Moodie-street, Caulfield, passed final examination, March, 1912.

Apprentices' Indentures Registered.—Dulcie Erica Bishop, to Miss I. A. Marshall, Homœopathic Hospital; Alan Lawrie Cunningham to J. J. Cunningham, Echuca.

Reciprocity With Great Britain:—The following communication was received:—

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain,
17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.,
May 2nd, 1912.

Dear Mr. Shillinglaw,—

I have the satisfaction to report that at the Council meeting yesterday it was resolved as follows:—

"That the Registrar be authorised to accept for registration as chemists and druggists, in accordance with section 4 (b) of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, and in conformity with the by-law made thereunder, persons who possess the certificate of qualification of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria or of the Pharmacy Board of Queensland, and who comply with the conditions specified in the subjoined regulations."

The regulations alluded to are those to which you have already officially agreed, and it follows that in all essential details the long-hoped-for reciprocal relations between Victoria and Great Britain have been happily accomplished.

May I take this opportunity of tendering my heartiest congratulations, coupled with the expression of the hope that the cordial relations that have existed between us for so long may continue undiminished for many years to come.—I am, yours faithfully, Richard Bremridge, Secretary and Registrar

Harry Shillinglaw, Esq.,
The College of Pharmacy,
Melbourne, Victoria.

The Publication of Examination Marks.—The question of making public the marks given to candidates at examinations was under the consideration of the Board. The practice for some years past has been that no student's percentage of marks should be given, but he should merely be informed that he had passed or failed. This decision was arrived at after a conference with examiners, and it was resolved that the same practice should be still continued.

The International Opium Convention.—The Under Secretary referred a communication from the Prime Minister to the permanent head of the Public Health Department in reference to the International Convention for the gradual suppression of the abuse of opium, morphine, cocaine and similar drugs, which was signed at the Hague on the 23rd January, 1912. Dr. Ham recommended that the matter be forwarded to the Pharmacy Board, by whom the law in the State of Victoria dealing with the sale of poisons was administered.—It was resolved that a report be furnished to the Chief Secretary.

Erasure of Names from the Pharmaceutical Register.—Samuel Barry Creed, Elsternwick; John Davidson, Bundaberg, Queensland; Edward Hancorne, Hawthorn, deceased.

Reports from the police in reference to deaths from poison in which inquests were held were read and received.

The treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement.

The Board then adjourned until Wednesday, the 19th June.

The adjourned meeting of the Board was held on the 19th June. Present—Messrs. Lacey, Bailey, Francis, Farmer, Ogg and Strutt.

The June Examinations.—The following reports were received from the examiners:—

Fifty-four candidates presented themselves, and of these the following passed in the order of merit in which their names appear:—

Preliminary Examination (held at Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo, Warrnambool, Penshurst, Rutherglen and Daylesford).—Herbert W. Goldby, Seymour; Richard James Power, Daylesford; George Wm. Tait, Creswick; George H. Cooke, Canterbury. Eligible to take the subjects indicated at the next examination:—Latin, E. S. Bisset, Sylvia P. Mitchell, O. R. La Roche; Latin and Euclid, Nita D. Weller, S. D. Worland; Latin and Algebra, W. V. Olle; Euclid, G. W. Judd.

I regret to have to report that the quality of the work submitted is not up to the general average of work for the Preliminary. This remark applies especially to subjects Latin and English. In Latin, there was little evidence in the case of the majority of the candidates that any serious attempt had been made to master the subject. In English, the prescribed literature was very imperfectly known, while in many cases the whole manner of the answering and the penmanship were shamefully careless. Candidates must understand that such answering cannot be accepted.

Intermediate Examination (Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, Materia Medica and Botany).—W.

H. Brookman, Toorak; C. V. Rees, Albert Park; E. V. Catford, Armadale; V. Shaw, West Melbourne; J. R. Benneworth, Carlton; H. A. Baird, Melbourne; V. F. Cunningham, St. Kilda; G. C. Bennett, Elsternwick; S. W. Jamieson, St. Kilda. Eligible to take the subjects indicated at the next examination:—J. W. Florance, practical chemistry and materia medica paper; T. A. Ready, chemistry paper; Kathleen V. Humphreys, materia medica paper; G. S. Corsom, botany paper.

Final Qualifying Examination (Practical Pharmacy, Etc.).—G. R. R. Nicholas, South Melbourne; E. C. McClelland, Port Melbourne; Frances A. Moore, St. Kilda; H. C. Davis, St. Kilda; Daphne Pain, Elsternwick; W. H. Hill, Hawthorn; T. McSwiney, St. Kilda; R. H. Clyne, Carlton; R. E. Holdsworth, Richmond; B. J. Franklin, Malvern. Eligible to take the subjects indicated at the next examination:—Elbertine R. Wasley, Division I., paper and practical; Elfreda Skinner, Division III. paper; W. H. Hollow, Division I. practical.

The reports were received and adopted, and the Board adjourned.

Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

The monthly meeting of the Council was held on the 5th June, 1912. Present—Messrs. Church (in the chair), Bailey, Cossar, Champion, Francis, Imes, Owen, Pickford, Rankin and Taylor.

Correspondence was read and minuted.

Miss Huntsman wrote, expressing the appreciation of herself and family at the letter of condolence and sympathy from the society on the death of her late father.

Election of New Members.—The following new members were balloted for and duly elected:—Walter H. Cornell, Sturt-street, Ballarat; David Evans, Cohuna; Francis Henry Gough, Echuca.

Report from the Society's Analyst.—A report was received from Mr. Koch in reference to the terms he was willing to continue to act as analyst to members of the society on the expiration of his present agreement. —After consideration it was resolved that Mr. Koch be informed that the Council were unable to accept the terms offered.

Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science.—Dr. T. S. Hall, M.A., D.Sc., Melbourne University, the general secretary for Victoria, forwarded copies of the circulars for the meeting to be held in Melbourne from Jan. 7 to 14, 1913.

The Royal Commission on Pure Food Regulations.—Messrs. Church and Rankin had prepared the statement to be submitted when the Commission sat in Melbourne.

The treasurer submitted the monthly statement.

Donation to the Library.—Mr. Saml. Baird presented two volumes of the new edition of Allen's *Commercial Organic Analysis*.—A vote of thanks was passed to him.

Meeting of Metroplitan Chemists.

A largely attended meeting of metropolitan chemists was held at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, on Tuesday, 18th June, at 8.30 p.m. There was an attendance of seventy-five pharmacists representative of practically all the suburbs. Mr. E. T. Church occupied the chair, and explained that although the South Suburban Chemists' Association had taken the initiative in convening the meeting, they did not desire to take any further part in it. It was an independent meeting of the chemists in Melbourne and suburbs, and he was very pleased to see such a good response to the circular. The first business was the question of extending the usefulness of the A.P.F., and he asked Mr. Bailey to outline what had been done by the south surburban chemists in bringing the formulary before medical men.

Mr. Bailey said that the A.P.F. had already proved its usefulness, even from an L.S.D. point of view. The S.S.C.A. decided a few weeks ago to appoint Mr. J. Crosbie Goold to visit all the medical men in the south suburban area, with a view of bringing the A.P.F. under their notice and distributing samples of the various preparations. Mr. Goold's plan was to leave a copy of the book with each doctor he visited and also a sample of those preparations which were in constant use. It had been found that in those suburbs in which Mr. Goold had visited there was an immediate response on the part of medical men. A number of replies had been received from doctors expressing their appreciation of the work, and promising to prescribe A.P.F. preparations when possible. The arrangement as to the making of the samples was that the chemist nearest to the doctor supplied them. The samples were put up in one ounce bottles. Sometimes a doctor would ask for half a dozen samples. When these were sent a covering note was enclosed, explaining that the prescribing of A.P.F. preparations would not increase the cost of

the scheme. It was also pointed out that instead of ordering a proprietary preparation, which might cost 1/- an ounce, if the V.P.F. formula were used the prescription could be made up at ordinary dispensary rates. What was now desired was that the chemists in the other suburbs should take up the work in the same way. It not only improved the pharmacist's profit, but educated medical men to the fact that pharmacists were able to turn out preparations quite equal to anything which might be imported. Where a chemist was not prepared to manufacture the preparations himself, the various wholesale houses would supply him. Mr. Bailey exhibited a sample of Liq. Ferri Iodid., which was made four years ago for the Medical Congress, and which still retained its clear bright colour. This preparation only took twenty minutes to make. It contained 1 in 8 simple syrup.

Mr. F. Buckhurst asked if any other suburban associations were in existence.

Mr. Church said he did not think so. There was one started in the eastern suburbs some time ago, but it was now dormant. He invited the various suburbs to take the matter up, and form local associations of their own.

Mr. Buckhurst said he favoured starting a Central Chemists' Association first.

Mr. Williams (Glenferrie) asked for details as to the cost of carrying out the canvass of medical men described, which Mr. Church supplied.

Mr. Cochrane (Malvern) said that the S.S.C.A. had an active membership of 45.

Mr. E. L. Fisher (Melbourne) said the S.S.C.A. had made an excellent start. He would like to see a metropolitan association started. There ought to be more organisation amongst pharmacists.

Mr. Bailey (Malvern) said the object of bringing the matter forward was to arrange amongst those present to start local associations in their particular districts.

Mr. Buckhurst said a committee should be formed to organise the metropolitan chemists.

Mr. Gabriel (Abbotsford) suggested that all V.P.F. preparations might be exhibited at the forthcoming Association for the Advancement of Science meeting.

Mr. Church said that in the southern suburbs the chemists were a happy family. Each chemist bore his share of the cost of making the samples and was only too pleased to do so.

Mr. H. B. Taylor (Richmond) said he would be prepared to assist in organising in his suburb.

Mr. Barnard (Kew) said that his experience in Kew was disappointing. He sent out copies to the medical men, but never even received an acknowledgment.

Mr. Church asked did he follow it up with samples, to which Mr. Barnard replied that he did not.

After further discussion the following pharmacists undertook to convene meetings in their respective suburbs with a view of starting local associations.

Melbourne.—Messrs. Buckhurst, Fisher, Wasley, Gulliver and Francis.

Hawthorn.—Messrs. Williams and Turner.

Essendon and Moonee Ponds.—Mr. J. H. Goode.

Richmond.—Messrs. Champion, Taylor and May.

Collingwood.—Messrs. Shaw and Sutcliffe.

Footscray and Williamstown.—Mr. Garrick.

Northcote and Preston.—Mr. H. C. Dyte.

North Fitzroy.—Messrs. Bartleman and O'Halloran.

Mr. May (Richmond) said that the above chemists should form their local associations and later on a combined meeting could be held.

Mr. Church said that the S.S.C.A. would be only too pleased to do anything in its power to assist the gentlemen who had been appointed in carrying out their work.

Co-operative Manufacturing Scheme.

Mr. E. H. Leete (Malvern) explained what had been done in connection with the co-operative manufacturing association concerning which all chemists in business had been advised. He had received a number of replies and up to the present 47 pharmacists had paid. The objections raised had been very few. The Ballarat Chemists' Association had inquired if it was intended to advertise the lines put up. The reply was Yes, as soon as funds permitted. Another query was were outsiders, such as drapers and fancy-goods sellers, going to be supplied? It had been decided to confine the lines to chemists for the first 12 months. At

the end of that time there was little doubt that the association would be formed into a limited company, manufacturing a number of articles. If outsiders then wanted to sell the lines they would be provided with them. Every article sold would return the company a good profit. Outsiders would, however, only be supplied at advanced rates. It was first intended to put on the market a hair-preparation to compete with such lines as Koko, Harline and Tricopherous. Every chemist had a demand for a line of this kind. One chemist wrote that this line was no good to him, as he had a hair preparation of his own. He did not expect that chemist to stock the association line. He would be standing in his own light if he did so. The association's preparations were to be regarded as a second line of attack. He had been asked frequently was it intended to place this line on the market? Yes, it was. This was only a start. There was no limit. The second line was already under consideration of the managers. It would probably be a mixture for kidney complaint. If only 50 pharmacists were willing to take half a dozen apiece, they could start practically any line. There were quite a number of lines within their grasp. There was no reason why in a few years they should not have twenty or thirty lines. He had been asked was not what was known as the "Nyal" proposition a better investment. He did not think so. It only cost £1 to get the benefit of the association's offer, whereas under the "Nyal" method a pharmacist had to take £12 worth of stock as a start, and had to put in a further £12 every year. If he did not do so he would lose the agency, and another pharmacist would be appointed. The "Nyal" people confined their scheme to 25 per cent. of the pharmacists, the remaining 75 per cent. were left outside. His association held out the hand of friendship to every pharmacist. It placed everyone on an equal footing. Every man who took £1 worth of stock in the association would get his money back on it in a comparatively short time. The association would be prepared to take stock back and exchange it for another line should any particular line prove not easily sold. This scheme would, he felt sure, create a bond of unity among pharmacists. He had been in business for a good many years and had always found pharmacists a disunited body. The association would have a manager or managers in charge of its affairs. The amount of money to join was insignificant, and if a pharmacist stood outside he was standing in his own light.

Mr. Gabriel asked what percentage of replies had been received to the circulars.

Mr. Leete said 400 circulars were sent out and 47 pharmacists had paid up £1. Several apprentices had come in under the apprentice clause.

Mr. Buckhurst asked what was the position occupied by the Sydney Association.

Mr. Church said it was doing very well at present.

Mr. Williams expressed his preference to the "Nyal" proposition. The profits were good, the get-up of all the preparations excellent, and the public had a choice of over 90 lines.

Mr. Wheeler: Why sell a Yankee line when you can support an Australian?

Mr. Williams: It is all a question of profit.

Mr. Buckhurst: I understand the "Nyal" lines are being manufactured now in Australia.

Mr. Taylor: It is a most unfair thing for the "Nyal" people to confine their operations to a few selected pharmacists.

Mr. Williams: It is the pivot of the "Nyal" system.

Mr. Church said they were getting away from the question. This co-operative association was on right lines. Another circular would be sent out. Then the list would be closed on a certain date. Only those who applied before that date could be admitted. When formed into a limited company those who had subscribed would be given the first option over the shares to be issued.

Mr. Dyte (Northcote) Will chemists who do not belong to the association be supplied at a higher rate?

Mr. Church: Yes.

Mr. Wade: What other lines are projected?

Mr. Church: The formula of the second line has been decided on. The managers will make up the formula and submit it to the council of the S.S.C.A. Any profits accruing will be divided pro rata among the subscribers. It is intended to advertise as far as funds will permit.

Mr. Wade: What if there are losses?

Mr Church: There is no liability. Under the scheme there could hardly be losses.

Mr. Dyte: Will the formulae be kept secret?

Mr. Church: Any subscriber has a right to know the formulae.

Mr. Towl: Supposing a pharmacist pays his £1 and he finds the hair restorer line will not suit his particular class of business?

Mr. Church thought that almost every pharmacist could sell £1 worth of hair restorer in a year. If he did not want that line he could take another. The hair restorer would be a most profitable line. It would retail at 3/-.

Mr. May asked if "cutting" of prices would be prevented.

Mr. Church said it would in the same way as Mr. Hearne's preparations were. Each line would be numbered, and if it were found in any particular case there was "cutting" supplies would be cut off.

Mr. Spiller (Glenferrie) asked had it been decided what name the hair restorer would be put up under?

Mr. Church said not yet. They would be glad to have suggestions. The line would be on the market in a few weeks' time.

Mr. Gough's Case.

Mr. Church said that at the request of a number of pharmacists he desired to bring under notice the case of Mr. F. H. Gough, pharmacist, of Echuca, who was recently sued for £2000 damages in the Bendigo Supreme Court, and had a verdict returned against him by the jury for £200. They were no doubt all familiar with the case from the newspaper reports. He had received a letter from Mr. Gough giving the details of the case. (This was read). They would see what an unfortunate position Mr. Gough had been placed in. It might happen to any pharmacist at any time. He knew Mr. Gough personally, and had a high opinion of him as a careful pharmacist. Possibly his case had not been too well handled in the court, but that did not lessen the injustice which Mr. Gough's over-confidence in his position had brought about. He thought it desirable to bring the matter under the notice of the meeting. Mr. Gough was entitled to their sympathy. He did not know whether it was possible to appeal, but that aspect might also be c sidered.

Mr. Champion said it seemed to him th on the evidence Mr. Gough's counsel ha not made the best of the case.

Mr Church: There is no doubt the ca was not too well handled. But it had bee decided by a jury.

Mr. Buckhurst asked why the matter wa brought up.

Mr. Church said that as pharmacists was only fair to show some practical sym pathy with Mr. Gough.

Mr. Lock thought that a subscription lis should be opened.

Mr. Buckhurst said that this should un doubtedly be done. This representative meeting should show its sympathy in a prac tical manner. The very best counsel's opinion should be obtained. Personally he was prepared to give £5 5/- towards the fund. It was cases of this kind which em phasised the necessity of inaugurating a Chemists' Defence Association with emi nent counsel always retained. If this cas got about no pharmacist was immune. Every possible means should be used to have the verdict altered. He moved—

> "That a committee from this meetin be formed, with power to add to its num ber, to consider the matter; that a sub scription list be opened, and that a circula be sent to every chemist in Victoria ask ing him to contribute."

Mr. Lock seconded the motion.

Mr. Towl said the case formed a prece dent. It was a serious matter to let it g unchallenged.

Mr. Kock (Toorak) said that he had ha a talk with his brother, who gave exper evidence in the case. If uncontested it wa a menace to every pharmacist. He woul do the same as Mr. Buckhurst and woul subscribe £5 5/-.

Dr. Farmer said that Mr. Gough' brother was in town, and would be avail able to-morrow. It was a very hard cas He would be glad to give £5/5/-.

Mr. G. Francis promised a simila amount.

Mr. Towl moved that Messrs. Church Buckhurst, Rankin, Dr. Farmer, G. Franci D. Shaw, J. Champion, V. S. Lock and J E. Wasley be appointed a committee.

Mr. Taylor seconded the motion, whic was carried.

Mr. Rankin proposed, Mr. Champion seconded, that Mr. G. Francis be appointed hon. treasurer.—Carried.

Mr. Buckhurst proposed, Mr. May seconded, that Mr. Butchers be appointed hon. secretary.—Carried.

£104 Subscribed in Five Minutes.

A list was at once opened, and the responses were so spontaneous that the promises could not be written down quickly enough. In five minutes promises were made of from £1/1 - to £5/5/-, amounting in all to £104. The following were the contributors:—Dr. Farmer, Messrs. Buckhurst, Lock, Garrick, Wasley, May, Goode, Bartleman, Francis, Fisher, G. Pleasance, W. H. Woodhouse, Rankin, Turner, Church, Gabriel, H. B. Taylor, Towl, Lock, Champion, Pickford, Garrick, jun., Barnard, F. White, Gardiner, Cohn, O. Smith, W. J. Davis, Dyte, Aumont, Maxwell, J. Barker, Bailey, Cowkes, Schellenberger, Skewes, Adler, Shaw, Leete, Cheshire, O'Halloran, Yelland, A. D. Williams, W. J. Williams, Spiller, Chemists' Cricket Club (per Mr. Gabriel), Trout, H. Sutcliffe, J. W. Mowatt, Walter Markham, J. W. Cochran, R. G. Francis.

Mr. Church said the response was a remarkable one, especially as Mr. Gough was practically unknown to all present. It was very gratifying to know that the feeling of sympathy was so strong. The committee could meet in the morning and at once decide on what action should be taken.

Agreement Between Grocers and Chemists.

Mr. Rankin outlined what had been done in connection with the fixing of minimum prices for proprietary medicines as the result of a conference between representatives of the pharmacists and grocers. This matter had been fully reported in the journals. He earnestly commended the agreement to the meeting, and advised those present to carry out the schedule of prices adopted. Since the list had been published Messrs. Rocke, Tompsitt and Co. had added Sclerys to it.

Mr. Lock said that some of the prices were too low. They did not allow of any profit.

Mr. Dyte instanced a case where a proprietary medicine listed at 1/0 was being sold at 1/2.

Mr. Buckhurst said that it would be very much better to induce grocers to look at the injustice of selling these lines.

Mr. Lock said that there had been a levelling down instead of a levelling up.

Mr. Church said that there were fewer proprietary medicines sold by grocers now than was the case 12 months ago. One large grocery firm with a number of branches was expected to adhere to the list, which would also be observed by the Grocers' Association.

Mr. Buckhurst said that it was all a question of good buying. Why did not the pharmacists form a strong Co-operative Association to buy in large parcels?

Mr. Church said that he thought good would come out of the conference. The matter could be again discussed at a subsequent meeting. This also applied to the question of the Pure Food Act, which was on the notice paper. He was very gratified at the large attendance. It was the most successful meeting they had had for years. He trusted that one result would be the formation of strong Pharmacists' Associations in all the suburbs. He would like to see these meetings held oftener. They brought pharmacists together, and were productive of a large amount of good.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

The Gough Fund.

The committee met at the College of Pharmacy on June 19 and 20. It was decided to forward a circular to pharmacists throughout the State inviting their practical assistance towards reimbursing Mr. Gough his damages and costs. Mr. Francis reported that he had already received £70. Mr. Church said that the wholesale drug firms had promised their generous support. The question of appealing against the decision of the jury was considered. Counsel advised that it was extremely improbable that an appeal would be successful. It was therefore decided that no action could be taken in this direction. The committee resolved that pharmacists should be asked in the circular whether they were in favour of and would be prepared to support a Chemists' Defence Fund to be applied towards protecting the interests of pharmacists generally throughout the State. A general expression of opinion on this question is particularly desired. A subcommittee was appointed to draw up a circular which it was decided to have issued during the next few days.

LEGAL AND MAGISTERIAL.

"Recorded" Dentists. Before the Chief Justice (Sir John Madden), in the Practice Court on June 6, application was made on behalf of the Dental Board of Victoria for an order nisi to review a decision of Mr. H. Morrison, P.M., in the Court of Petty Sessions, Melbourne, on May 24. On the day in question Alexander Blitz, 272 Bourke-street, appeared on a charge of having exhibited at his place of business certain signs tending to the belief that he was carrying on the business of dentistry, he not being a registered dentist, but only a person "whose name was recorded by the Dental Board." At the hearing before Mr. Morrison, P.M., evidence was given that the entrance to defendant's rooms, which were upstairs at the corner of Bourke and Swanston streets, was from Bourke-street, on the ground floor. At the entrance was a brass plate, partly in the doorway and partly on the Bourke-street frontage, on which were the words, "A. Blitz, recorded by the Dental Board." The windows of defendant's place of business upstairs faced Bourke-street and Swantson-street, and on them were such words as "Painless extractions," "Antiseptic surgeries," "Absolutely painless extractions," "Artificial teeth true to nature," "Broken teeth true to nature," and "Teeth extracted without pain." The words "Recorded by the Dental Board" could not be seen from the opposite side of the street, but those on the upstairs windows could be plainly read from the opposite side of Bourke-street or Swanston-street.

In dismissing the information, with £3/3/- costs, the police magistrate gave as his reasons—(1) that the summons did not disclose any offence; (2) that the words complained of were exhibited as alleged; (3) that the words were not, in fact, connected with the words "recorded by the Dental Board" on the defendant's brass plate; and (4) that, notwithstanding such disconnection, the police magistrate felt bound by the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Joske v Strutt to hold that the defendant was allowed to use the words complained of, and therefore must dismiss the information.

The Chief Justice granted the order nisi to review the decision, but in view of the varying judgments referred it to the Full Court, which on June 13 made the order absolute, and returned the case to the magistrate for re-hearing.

Chemist Sued for Damages. A case of a somewhat unusual character came before Mr. Justice Hodges and a jury of six in the Supreme Court, Bendigo, on June 6 and 7. William Batey Hilton, a farmer and grazier of Mountain Valley, near Grenfell (N.S.W.), proceeded against Francis Henry Gough, chemist and druggist, of Echuca, for the recovery of £2000 damages for unskilful treatment.

Mr H W Bryant (instructed by Messrs Cohen, Kirby and Woodward) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr H I Cohen (instructed by Mr J T Keane, as agent for Mr V Crowthers, of Echuca), for the defendant.

The following jury was selected:—J. B. Edwards (foreman), J. H. Crump, T. Watts, Ja Tredinnick, C. M. Dawe and E. O. Stilwell.

Mr. Bryant explained that plaintiff was a farmer, and worked 1800 acres of land near Hilton (N.S.W.). He decided to take a month's holiday and came to Victoria. At Echuca he saw defendant, and asked him to prescribe for a headach and costiveness. He was given four powder for the latter, and four were made up for th headache. He took one powder, washing it dow with some liquid. He immediately collapsed, an suffered from burning pains in the mouth, throa and stomach. He contended that he had bee given some corrosive matter which had brough about the result.

His Honour asked if plaintiff had any of th powders.

Mr. Bryant: No; he only had those for the costiveness.

Mr. Cohen said that there were four powders One was taken by the plaintiff and one by the chemist in the presence of Dr. Stoney. Of the other two one had been analysed and the other was intact.

His Honour: The question is are they the same powders?

Mr. Bryant said they did not blame the powder. They put the conditions down to the liquid that was given to him by defendant.

Plaintiff stated that he left Mountain Valley on October 2, last year, to visit his relatives in Victoria. He arrived at Koyuga and walked seven miles to Mr. Gibson's place at Top Creek. He then proceeded to Bamawm and remained there at his brother's place until the Saturday, when he drove to Echuca. He had a headache, and went to the chemist's shop of the defendant. Witness asked for something for headache and costiveness. Mr. Gough gave him four powders for costiveness, which he put in his pocket. He was then about to give him the headache powders, telling him to take one, and if it did not give relief to take another in 20 minutes. Witness said: "I might as well put one down my neck now." Mr. Gough opened one of the powders and gave it to him. He also gave him a glass of liquid. He said to put the powder on his tongue, and then drink the liquid. This he did. Immediately he drank the liquid he was seized with burning pains in the throat and mouth and stomach, and he appeared to be on fire. He asked permission to go to the back. Gough took him out and closed the door. The pain was unbearable. He vomited a black fluid. The pains continued, and he almost lost the power of his legs, which were inclined to draw up. He saw a girl, and asked her to call the chemist. Gough came out and said, "What's up?" Witness said, "You poisoned me, you cow; send for a doctor." He made no reply. Some time after he again asked the girl to call the chemist. The chemist came out again, and witness asked him if he was going to leave him there to die. Gough said he had rung a doctor up, and witness asked him if there were no more doctors in Echuca. Defendant brought a chair out and also gave him a glass with brandy in it. The pains still remained. Eventually Dr. Stoney came, and witness heard someone say, "He is coming off a heavy drinking bout."

he doctor injected something into his arm or rms. He also exploded something in front of is face, which brought him round. He told the octor the pain was unbearable, and asked for omething to "blow him out." The doctor said o have patience. He was taken to a private hos- ital, and remained there a week. He was unable o swallow solid food until February of this year. After leaving the hospital he went back to Top reek, and while there was treated by Dr. Lease. n Bendigo, he saw Dr. Rockett and Dr. Jackson, oth of whom examined him. He had also re- eived treatment from Dr. Ercole at Grenfell for tricture of the throat. He was not addicted to drink, and had only taken one drink in two years. That was two days before he went to Echuca. He was unable to do any work up to April 1st, nd had to employ a man. He had paid him £35. He had also paid for medical treatment and hos- ital expenses, and had to send a lorry and horses ome by rail instead of driving. He had lost ver a stone in weight through the illness.

Bertha Clarke, certificated nurse, stated that in October last, she and another lady kept a private ospital at Echuca. Plaintiff was brought to the ospital on October 7. He was in a state of col- apse, and witness could not feel his pulse. Dur- ng his stay in the hospital, his voice was weak nd husky. His face was a dark brown colour, and the lips blue.

Henry William Kidd, lorry driver, said that in October last year he was a patient in Nurse Clarke's hospital. Hilton when brought in ap- peared to be unconscious and was in great pain.

Thomas Hilton, brother of plaintiff, said that he saw his brother in the hospital the day after he left his house. On the Saturday he was a healthy man, and next day he was an invalid. He was all drawn up, and his lips were blue. He could hardly speak. On the following Friday he was still bad, and his lips and mouth were burnt. His brother told him they had burnt the gizzard out of him.

George W. Burge, farmer, at Bamawm, gave similar evidence.

Dr. C. R. Lease, of Rochester, stated that plain- tiff consulted him on October 18. The conditions he found would not be caused by seven grains of phenacetin and two of caffeine, washed down with water. Taking the history of the case into account he should say that there had been some corrosive matter consumed. The brown stains on the mouth supported the view that he had taken some irritant poison.

To Mr. Cohen: He had been practising 10 years. His prescription was for acute gastritis. Two or three grains of corrosive subtsance would be fatal.

Dr. Harold Jackson said that he examined Hilton on October 24, with negative results. He gave plaintiff a powder containing 6 grains of phenacetin and 2 grains of caffeine, which had no effect on him. On Tuesday he gave him a similar powder containing 7 grains of phenacetin, which he washed down with water. It was im- possible for such powder to produce the results stated in this case. Assuming the truth of plain- tiff's story he swallowed some corrosive poison.

To Mr. Cohen: When he examined plaintiff two days ago there were indications of a bad throat. There were whitish scars. These would probably have been red on October 24, when he first examined Hilton.

Dr. P. J. Rockett gave similar evidence. He was of opinion that oxalic acid had been taken.

Margaret Ellen Gibson, sister of plaintiff, James Gibson and Harry A. Gibson also gave evi- dence.

This concluded the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. Cohen said it appeared to him that the symptoms were the same as ptomaine poisoning, and that the conditions were brought about by something plaintiff had for dinner. The reputa- tion of defendant was at stake, and it seemed peculiar that Dr. Stoney, who was the first to attend the plaintiff, had not been called to give evidence. Dr. Stoney was present, and would be called for the defence.

Defendant stated that he was a registered chemist, carrying on business in High-street, Echuca. On October 7, plaintiff called at his shop, and complained of headache. Witness walked from the shop to the dispensary at the back to secure some powders. On returning plain- tiff stated that he would take one in the shop. Witness took a powder from the envelope, and told Hilton to empty the powder on the back of his tongue and drink water with it. Hilton licked the powder off the paper. Witness said it was not the right way to take powder, but Hilton said it was all right. He apparently got it into his windpipe, as he coughed. Witness gave him water to drink. Plaintiff went to the rear and sat on the verandah. There were four powders in the packet. Dr. Stoney took possession of one powder. Witness swallowed another. Plaintiff was taken away in a cab.

To Mr. Bryant: He qualified as a chemist in 1901, and his sister, who helped in the shop, qualified last year. Dr. Stoney, on arrival, in- jected strychnine. Some of the labels on the bottles were printed and others written.

Agnes Daisy Gough, registered chemist, em- ployed by her brother, gave evidence as to plain- tiff licking the powder off the paper instead of empyting it on to his tongue.

Denis Maher stated that he was in the shop when Hilton took the powder. Mr. Gough said, "No, no, no." He looked round and saw Hilton licking the powder off the paper. He then picked up a glass of water and drank it.

Dr. P. Stoney stated that he saw Mr. Hilton at Mr. Gough's shop. He examined plaintiff and found his heart weak. He administered a power- ful nitrate and injected strychnine. A second in- jection was given half an hour later. This im- proved his pulse. He was still retching, and wit- ness ordered him a cup of tea. He suggested to Mr. Hilton that he should go into the private hospital, and he agreed. He asked Mr. Gough to show him the powders. He did so and swal- lowed one in his presence. Witness took charge of one of the powders, and handed it to Mr. Crowthers for the purpose of analysis. Hilton was in a weak condition through vomiting and retching. He asked Mr. Gough the first thing if plaintiff had been having a drinking bout, and Gough said, "I don't think so." He did not see

[illegible] He examined [illegible] membrane as there would [illegible] He put the [illegible] Probably he had [illegible] before he went to Mr [illegible] getting some of the dry powder in [illegible] caused the vomiting and retching.

Mr Bryant. He found Hilton on a state [illegible] He attributed that to acute vomiting. They got the same effects from sea sickness. He did not say to Mr Gough that Hilton was suffering from phenacetin poisoning. He made a statement to Mr Guilfoyle in which he said phenacetin was a poison to some people, but that the dangerous symptoms in this case were similar to those of straight out phenacetin poisoning. Plaintiff did not ask him to take anything from his mouth. All that was coming away was mucus. He asked Gough if he had made a mistake, and Gough swallowed one of the powders.

Dr C. E. Gaffney stated he examined Hilton on Wednesday. He was in an extremely good condition of health. He did not think symptoms described were consistent with phenacetin poisoning. They were more like those of corrosive poisoning.

Albert Koch, analyst, stated that the powder he had analysed did not contain any irritant poison.

His Honour, in summing up, said the case was a most extraordinary one. Plaintiff's case was that he visited the defendant's shop and asked for medicine for a headache. If he supplied defendant with medicine he thereby undertook to supply a reasonable medicine, but did not guarantee that it would cure the ailment. If he supplied defendant with a corrosive and deadly poison, it was a serious responsibility. The burden of proof lay with the plaintiff. Hilton said he was healthy and strong before going to the shop, and there was no reason for anticipating evil consequences. He was handed four powders and placed one on his tongue and washed it down with water. In an instant he felt a burning pain. This caused him to vomit. The doctors, to some extent, corroborated him. This was followed by a shredding of the throat. Defendant says Hilton came into the shop and asked to be supplied with medicine for a headache. He prepared four powders containing 7 grains of phenacetin and 2 grains of caffeine. He said there could not be any mistake, as they were the only powders made up. One strong fact was that the doctor who attended plaintiff for seven days prior to the other doctors seeing him stated that it was not corrosive poisoning. If it was any it was phenacetin poisoning.

The jury, after a short retirement, returned with a verdict for plaintiff for £200 damages, with costs to be taxed.

OPTICAL NOTES.

The Victorian Optical Association.

[illegible] number of the Association was held at Scott's Cafe on the evening of the 8th June, when about 70 ladies and gentlemen were present. Mr H. H. Baker, the president of the Association, presided. Amongst the Parliamentary guests present were Mr. Prendergast, Mr. Sachse and Mr Hutchinson, who responded to the toast of "Parliament of Victoria." During the evening the president gave an interesting address. "The Modern Increase in Ocular Defects," and the hon. secretary, Mr. F. C. Needham, read the annual report, which was of a very satisfactory nature. An excellent vocal and instrumental musical programme completed a successful reunion.

The Secretary's Report.—The first year's work of the Victorian Optical Association has been most successful. Regular monthly council meetings have been held, and the attendance thereat has been most satisfactory.

Monthly general meetings have been held since the first meeting of opticians convened by the president and secretary to form an Association. Rules have been adopted for the proper working of the Association, designs for seal and diploma and a motto have been accepted, the adoption of a course of lectures and discussions on opticals at the general meetings resulting in the dissemination of much useful knowledge to the members. We are indebted to a number of our members for their able assistance in this direction.

The council, acting under your instructions, came to an arrangement with the College of Pharmacy, and arranged for a course of lectures on "Optics" at the College, which were successfully inaugurated under the direction of our president, Mr H. H. Baker, F.S.M.C., and Mr. Craig, M.A. The examination will be held at the end of the course, and diplomas awarded to graduates. It is a matter for congratulation that most of our members intend to present themselves for the examination. The council have also met in conference the Health Committee of the Australian Natives' Association, and it is hoped that the result will be united action with a view to the registration of opticians.

A library has been founded, and well supplied with optical works for the use of members.

The Association closes its first year in a very satisfactory position, the membership roll being 160, with a credit balance of £100/13/8, the receipts for the year being £123/18/-, and the expenditure £23/4/4.

A successful smoke night was given by the officers and council of the Association to the members on 23rd of August, 1911, at Sargeant's Cafe, and resulted in members of the profession being brought more closely in touch with one another. The council wish to express their thanks to the artists who so kindly assisted in making the evening a success.

In conclusion, we are glad to be in a position to make this satisfactory report, and congratulate the members and officers and council on the result of their endeavours during the past year, and trust that all members will unite in making the

rk of the Association even more successful in e ensuing year than it has been in the past.

(Signed) H. H. BAKER, President.

C. NEEDHAM, Hon. Secretary.

The Modern Increase in Ocular Defects.

(Read at the meeting of the Victorian Optical Association by Mr. H. H. Baker, F.S.M.C.)

The already large and increasing proportion of people who use spectacles is a subject of frequent remark, and as things are tending it appears that at a not very distant date it will be the exception for one to be unprovided with lenses for the improvement of vision. One is frequently asked whether this state of things is a sign that the sight of the present generation is more defective than that of its predecessors; and in the absence of statistics to add something of surety to one's speculations, it may be of interest to consider why so many people take advantage of the optician's aid.

While undoubtedly the demand has caused the provision of an adequate supply, it is equally true that the supply has been of such a nature as to create an increased demand: and I propose to view the subject from these two standpoints.

The objection to spectacles or pince nez as detracting from the appearance is now very rarely heard, although, from incompetent hands, atrocities of misfit are sometimes met with. The dainty-made and carefully-fitted glasses now obtainable have of recent years so grown in favour that many people appreciate them as an article of dress, which lends an effect of sparkle and brilliancy to the features.

But apart from this consideration, there has undoubtedly been an increase, in civilised countries, of those possessed of ocular defects, and this must undoubtedly be, in a large measure, attributed to the unnatural strain put upon the eye under our system of education whereby mere children whose eyes are normally not adapted for prolonged vision of fine detail at close range are set to studies that impose a strain which in many cases leads to myopia and other ocular troubles. The normal eye in childhood is hyperopic, the globe of the eye not usually reaching its full development until adolescence. In the close application to books demanded of young children, there is an unnatural call upon the "accommodation" of the eye to adjust it for near vision, causing an increased blood supply to, and enlargement of, the ciliary muscle; and as the convergence of the eyes to the near point for reading takes place concurrently, the muscles which effect this are similarly overworked and cause a pressure upon the eyeball which tends to lengthen it in its diameter from front to back. The strain naturally affects most the part possessing the least resisting power, namely, the posterior part of the eyeball, and a lengthening of the axis takes place, causing myopia.

The cause and the effect are to be seen in operation every day, and it surely is incumbent upon us who have so large a share in the preservation of the eyesight in this state to represent the facts to those who have the supervision of children's education that this wholesale damaging of the organ of vision may not go unchecked.

The sensitiveness of individuals to small defects in vision is further responsible for the increased demand upon the optician. City life, with its artificial manner of existence, leading to nervous sensibility, debility and a constant exercise of the eyes at short range, not only results in defective vision, but makes small degrees of error in the refraction a source of irritation and nerve disturbance, exhibiting itself in headache, neuralgia, and even disturbances of the digestive system. In such cases the fitting of suitable glasses frequently removes all the reflex symptoms and confers an immense benefit upon the patient.

It is interesting also to enquire whether the brilliant sunshine and semi-tropical character of the climate experienced in the greater part of Australia is conducive to defects of vision. Nature's plan of providing the natives of sunny lands with a liberal supply of pigment applies not only to the skin, but also to the lining membrane of the eye, where it acts protectively by absorbing the excess of light falling upon the retina. It is only to be expected that immigrants from more temperate and less sunny portions of the earth, who are not so provided, should find the conditions somewhat trying to the eyes, and such, indeed, is very frequently found to be the case. But apart from the actual brightness, the principal cause of photophobia (or light-sensitiveness) lies in that part of the sun's light which carries the chemically active or ultra-violet rays. It is worthy of being widely known that these rays can be entirely prevented from entrance to the eye by the use of a glass of a specially selected soft greenish tint, most commonly known as chlorophylle. This glass, without greatly diminishing the brightness of the scene, will enable the wearer whose eyes are sensitive to strong light, to go about in the sunshine with perfect comfort. It is probably known to most present that ordinary optical glass as used in spectacles is to a large extent opaque to the ultra-violet rays, and this doubtless accounts for the great comfort often experienced from the use of glasses by those whose actual optical defect is very slight.

As regards the optician's part of the subject, the practice of optometry as to-day carried out by oculists and opticians is a comparatively recent development. Although spectacles are reported to have been in use in China for many centuries, and a lens has been discovered among the buried ruins of ancient Babylon, it is quite impossible that ancient civilisations had the necessary knowledge to adapt lenses to the various defects of vision with the degree of exactitude at present obtained. The defect would have to go uncorrected, and a person with defective eyesight would be handicapped in the struggle for existence, and debarred for life from many ordinary enjoyments. Although spectacles are reported as having been introduced into England in the thirteenth century, their introduction did not obtain for them with the mass of Britain's population more than a respectful nodding acquaintance during the succeeding centuries. When it is considered that astigmatism was only discovered by Thomas Young in 1703, and that most useful instrument to the sight-testing optician—the oph-

thalmoscope was invented by Helmholtz so late as 1851, it will be understood that anything like exactitude in the identification of optical errors was not to be expected. To identify astigmatism and to apply cylindrically curved lenses for its correction and to intelligently employ the ophthalmoscope for ascertaining errors of refraction were not included in the general practice of oculists or opticians for considerable periods after their discovery. In fact, one has only to go back some thirty or forty years to find an entire absence of sight-testing as at present understood.

The present system adopted in almost all civilised nations of providing special educational facilities for training and educating opticians in the practice of optometry has been largely responsible for the greatly improved conditions under which those possessing defective eyesight can now have their refractive errors corrected.

In our own State the Victorian Optical Class is doing good work in qualifying opticians to intelligently understand the principles of light and optics and to use the instruments available for the exact correction of ocular defects.

By the provision of educational facilities for the advancement of the Science of Optics and for the better serving of the public, our Association has fully justified its existence, and also, I think, justified our members in asking from the State such regulation of the optometrist's profession as shall prevent the uneducated and unskilled from tampering with the organ of vision, which of all nature's gifts to man is the most useful and should be the most carefully conserved.

DENTAL.

The monthly meeting was held on Friday evening, 31st May, 1912. In the absence of the president (Dr. Springthorpe), the chair was occupied by Mr. A. L. Elvins.

Appointment of President of Board.—The following intimation was received from the Chief Secretary's Department:—"In accordance with the request contained in your letter of the 4th ult., asking that the necessary steps be taken to appoint Dr. Springthorpe president of the Dental Board for the year ending the 27th February, 1913, I am to inform you that this order was obtained at a meeting of the Executive Council held on the 23rd ult., and a notification to this effect appears in the *Government Gazette* of the 1st inst.—W. A. Callaway, Under Secretary."

J. C. Christopher, L.D.S., was registered as a dentist.

Applications to Have Names Recorded Under Section 13 of the Dentists Act, 1910.—The following applications were approved:—P. M. T. Grounds, Alice T. Harwood. The following applications were deferred:—C. J. Darvell, J. E. Engelby, A. G. J. Fife, J. F. Gordon, S. H. Wicks.

Recognition of the Degrees.—E. T. Jones submitted his M.A.C.D. degree for registration as an additional qualification. (Approved.) Mr. A. A. Hay applied for the recognition of his degree of D.D.S. of the Toronto University, Canada. (Application deferred for consideration.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

The monthly meeting has been postpon until the 21st inst.

Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

The Council met on June 4, Mr. A. Wad worth in the chair. There were al present Messrs. C. J. Carroll, W. Short, a L. P. Williams.

The Australasian Formulary. — A lett was read from the Pharmaceutical Society Queensland stating that a circular had bee sent to every medical man on the Queenslan registrar in regard to the formulary.

On the motion of Mr. Short, seconded b Mr. Williams, it was resolved "That th Council act in a similar way, the drafting o the circular to be left in the hands of Messrs Wadsworth and Loney."

German Formulary.—The secretary lai on the table a copy of the pharmaceutica formulary issued by the German Pharma ceutical Society. The document was re ceived, and it was resolved to forward letter of thanks to the German Pharmaceu tical Society.

Victorian Optical Class.—The secretary laid on the table a copy of the synopsis o the course of study of the Victorian Optica Class. The secretary was instructed to make all necessary inquiries, with a view to the establishment of a similar class for chemists' opticians in New South Wales.

Free Dispensaries.—The proposal of the Government to establish free dispensaries was brought under the notice of the Council, and formed the subject of a somewhat lengthy discussion. During this it was pointed out that already the chemists of New South Wales supplied the poor with free medicines, and that the proposed free dispensaries would only partly meet the requirements. There could not be free dispensaries everywhere, particularly in sparsely populated country districts, so that the poor, as at present, would have to depend upon the good offices of the pharmacist, which were always freely given. The pharmacist not only supplied the drugs without cost, but received nothing to meet his rent or for his skill and knowledge, or for the services rendered. It was therefore suggested that if the Government was desirous of paying

for this work, it would be much more inexpensive and more convenient, in regard to country districts at least, to officially recognise the pharmacists and reimburse them accordingly. The Council, it was pointed out, was in no way antagonistic to the idea of free dispensaries for the poor, but it was held that the work could be well and efficiently done by the pharmacists without the cost and trouble of providing special establishments for the purpose. If the Government fell in with the suggested idea, prescriptions could be specially marked, so as to inform the chemist that they were to be dispensed free of charge, and at stated intervals these could be sent in to the Treasury for refund.

It was ultimately decided that the Council should wait upon the Chief Secretary and lay their views before him.

Pharmaceutical Conference. — A letter was received from the secretary of the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference re papers to be read at next conference.—Received and ordered to be attended to.

Veterinary Surgeons Bill.—On the motion of Mr. Williams, it was resolved "That as it is necessary to protect the interests of the pharmacists of New South Wales, the secretary be instructed to confer with the Society's solicitor for the purpose of drawing up a section to conserve the interests of registered pharmacists of New South Wales for embodiment in the proposed Veterinary Surgeons Bill."

The Treasurer's statement showed cash in bank, £89 13s. 10d.; cash in Savings Bank, £513 4s. 2d.; defence fund, £100. Benevolent Fund.—Cash in Savings Bank, £30 19s. 8d.

The ordinary monthly meeting has been postponed until Friday, June 21.

Postal Delays.—Much has been heard from time to time of the chaos which exists in the Postal Department of the Commonwealth, and almost every day some complaint or other with regard to delays in the delivery of postal matter appears in the press. This journal had a vexatious experience of neglect last month, when the copy from New South Wales did not come to hand, though placed in the box at the Sydney Office at noon on the 15th ult. Nothing was heard of the matter up to the publishing date, and although every inquiry has been made, nothing has been heard of it since. The postal authorities intimate that at Sydney every inquiry has been made, without finding any trace of the missing packet. This is not the whole of the trouble. Our Sydney representative was told of the absence of the copy at headquarters on the 18th ult., and he saw the Superintendent of Mails personally, as there was no time to waste. Here comes in the system of red tape. He explained that the matter was one of great importance to us, yet this official, whose title signifies that he is the proper authority to deal with such matters, said he could do nothing on a verbal complaint, that a written statement must be forwarded to the Deputy-Postmaster-General, when due inquiry would be made. This complaint was formally made, and on the 21st ult. it was acknowledged. The complaint contained every particular of the missing packet—its contents, its date of posting, its cover and its address—yet owing to the system of red-tapeism, this was not sufficient for the Department, who required a duplication of those particulars on a proper departmental form. All this rigmarole, although expedition was particularly necessary under the peculiar circumstances. This was the first chapter. Then after a delay of three weeks, a reply is received stating that no trace of the packet can be found. Departmental methods evidently do not travel in the direction of despatch, even though in some cases they may have a satisfactory ending, which, however, was not the case in this instance. If there is a Melbourne in another part of the world, the packet may be still in course of travelling.

The North Sydney Pharmacists' Association held their fourth annual meeting on April 24 at the Arcadia Hall, Crow's Nest. Present: Messrs. Renss (in the chair), Bevege, Cox, Hunter, Park, Baxter, Jackson, Brown, Brennan, McCredie, Manning, Meay. Apologies for absence were received from Messrs. Wadsworth, Joscelyne, Price and Miss Wilson.

The report showed that the Association consists of 21 members, all proprietors, a better representation of the proprietors in North Sydney than it has ever had before. This was regarded as a proof of the social, financial, and general advantages of co-

operation and mutual understanding, and the opinion was expressed that as much might be brought about in other districts. Two special and two general meetings besides committee meetings had been held, and Mr. and Mrs. Joscelyne were again thanked for giving the meetings a pleasurable social side. The funds were in a satisfactory condition. Earlier closing had again been unexpectedly delayed. A statement by the Minister that the Act would be amended so as to close pharmacies at 6 p.m., led the association to take active steps. A special meeting was held, and the previous resolutions in favour of closing at 7.30 p.m. were reaffirmed, with an emphatic statement that anything earlier was impracticable. Voluntary earlier closing in the district had been loyally observed, and it was doubtful whether any member who had so long enjoyed the advantage could be persuaded to return to the old regime. Price protection had worked satisfactorily and smoothly; occasional complaints had generally been found, on investigation, to be due to a misunderstanding of some kind.

A.P.F.—Members had made samples of some 30 different preparations. The difficulties had been discussed, and experiences exchanged, furnishing evenings of a decidedly educational character. The benefits of cohesion had been driven home in a striking way, and results well nigh impossible without association had been obtained. Every doctor had been supplied with a copy, and the committee held that personal interviews with the doctors in turn would ultimately be found to give the most effective results. Members were urged to follow up with enthusiasm the work that had been launched. Mr. Cox moved the adoption of the report. The early closing legislation had been long delayed, but he hoped it would be placed on the statute book next session. The motion was carried.

The following officers were elected:—President, Mr. H. D. B. Cox; secretary, Mr. McCredie; treasurer, Mr. Price; committee, Messrs. Manning, Park and Baxter. Mr. Cox and Mr. Reuss spoke eulogistically of the work of Mr. Wadsworth, retiring president, who had announced that he would be unable to again take up the duties. He had filled the position for four years, and had carried out the duties in a most efficient manner. The meeting decided, on the motion of Mr. Cox, that a letter of appreciation be sent by the secretary, on behalf of the association, thanking Mr. Wadsworth for the excellent work he had accomplished on behalf of the association. The meeting further resolved that a similar letter be sent to Mr. Manning, late secretary.

The Storemen and Packers (Drug Warehouse) Board. This board has issued an award, which was gazetted on April 24. Under this, warehouse hands are to work not more than 44 hours in any week, and the wage is 48s. per week. Drug counter hands engaged in the weighing or measuring or putting up of orders from open stock of drugs are to receive 52s. per week. Boys and juniors start at 16 at not less than 15s. per week, the second year they get 18s., the third year 22s. 6d., and the fourth year 27s. 6d., or 1s. more if employed in drug counter work; 32s. 6d. from 20 to 21, or 35s. for drug counter work; 40s. from 21 to 22; 44s. from 22 to 23, and thereafter 48s. and 52s. There is a provision for lads entering later than 16. Women and girls are to receive three-fifths of the wages paid to the men, and there are also provisions in regard to overtime, holidays, Christmas Day, partial exemption for yearly holidays. For factory hands the hours are 48 per week for males and 44 for women and girls. Under "factory hands," a "pharmaceutical assistant" means a person who is employed in compounding pharmaceutical preparations from formulas without the direct assistance or supervision of a foreman or manager; and "pharmaceutical labourer" is one engaged in similar work under the direct supervision of a pharmaceutical assistant, foreman or employer. Boys who enter before 16 are to be paid not less than 10s. per week, rising to 15s. at 16; 18s. at 17, and 22s. 6d., 30s. and 37s. 6d. in the three following years respectively; at 21 or over 45s., the minimum fixed for pharmaceutical labourers. Pharmaceutical assistants are to receive 45s. between 21 and 22; 48s. the following year, and 52/6 at 23 and over. Packers, packing factory goods in cases made for such, are to be paid not less than 45s. per week; for other packing 48s. Female employees begin at 8s. if before their 16th birthday, and receive 11s., 15s., 19s. and 22s. in successive years. Forewomen in charge of not more than ten girls get not less than 25s. per week; if in charge of more, not less than

30s., engagement, pay, and notice to be weekly. Certificates of employment are to be given. The secretary of the union may interview a member of the union, with the approval of the employer or his representative, at any time on a matter of urgency or during meal hours, such interviews to take place outside the store, warehouse or factory. Aged, infirm or slow workers must apply to the Industrial Registrar, who will deal with each case. The minimum wage for aged, infirm or slow workers is fixed at the nominal sum of 1s. per week. The award is to remain in force for two years, so far as it relates to factories, and so far as it relates to drug warehouses, it expires on September 7, 1913, which is also the date of the expiry of the award relating to storemen and packers in drug warehouses.

P.A.T.A.—Mr. Louis Zions, for nine years secretary, has just returned from a month's leave of absence granted to him by the committee for the purpose of recuperating his health.

An agreement having been made with the Council, which is regarded as entirely satisfactory, fresh arrangements have been made with Anthony Hordern and Sons and Pattinson and Co.

The first manufacturers' council established in connection with the P.A.T.A. in New South Wales was elected in April, as follows:—Messrs. C. Murray (Parke, Davis and Co.), O. Blau (Julius Blau and Sons, agents for 4711 Cologne), G. Birks (Potter and Birks Ltd.), R. K. Allport (Sayers, Allport, Proprietary Ltd.), William Lewis (agent for the J. B. Williams' goods), and G. Hudson (the Hudson Eumenthol Chemical Co.).

Alleged Stolen Goods.—Samson Barnett Williams, carrying on business as a chemist at 760 George-street, was charged at the Central Police Court, Sydney, on Thursday, May 9, with having in his possession a quantity of chemicals which might reasonably be suspected of being stolen property. Mr. J. C. Gannon, K.C., instructed by Mr. Leslie Gannon, appeared for the accused. Detective Gallagher said that on May 2 he was in company with Detective Souter in George-street. They met a chemist named Watt, who showed witness an empty handbag and five £1 notes. Witness took the number of the notes, and then Watt entered accused's shop. After an interval, the detectives also went into the shop, having seen the accused hand the bag to Watt. Witness asked what was in the bag, and the accused replied, "I do not know." Witness then said to Watt, "Did you purchase the contents of this bag from this gentleman?" and Watt replied in the affirmative. Witness asked accused where he got the goods from, and added that he had been informed that accused offered goods similar to the lines in question at less than cost price. Accused replied that he could not say just then where he had got the goods, and wanted to know by what right the detectives came into the shop and demanded to know where he had got his goods. Witness replied that he had heard accused was offering goods at less than cost price, and that unless he was shown the invoices, he would arrest accused. The latter refused to show the invoices, and was then told to consider himself under arrest. He was asked to show what money he had on him, and accused replied that they had no right to search him there, but would have to do so at the police station. Accused asked to be allowed to explain matters to his wife; and on being allowed to do so, witness thought he saw accused pass something to her. Accused afterwards admitted that he had given his wife the notes, and said he would get them back. He did so. Accused said the reason he had given the notes to his wife was that he thought a job was being put up on him, and he was frightened. He said he considered the detectives had no right to search the place, and had sent for his counsel to advise him. Mr. Gannon arrived a little later, and advised accused to afford the detectives every assistance. At the police station accused said, in reply to the charge, "Later on you will find you have made a mistake." To Mr. Gannon: The bag contained a lot of patent medicines commonly sold by chemists. He was aware that wholesale firms sometimes suffered a leakage, and that sometimes similar goods were sold in city auction rooms. Accused stated that he frequently purchased goods from various firms and dealers, and sometimes lines at auction. He also said he had been in the shop for years. Henry Watt said he resided in Bankstown, and intended starting a chemist's business there. Two weeks ago he purchased a glass case from the accused,

who then told him he could sell him some "patents" cheaper than the wholesale druggists could, adding that cash would have to be paid for it before the stuff was taken away. Later on, witness called at the shop and took a dozen of Morse's Indian Root Pill's and a dozen of Beecham's. Next day accused said to witness, "I can give you plenty of Morse's if you don't say anything about it. I can supply you cheaper than the firms can, only mum's the word." Witness wanted to buy drugs, but accused said he only had patents. He paid £1 for the Morse's and Beecham's pills, and a box of ointment. The price at the wholesale houses would have been £1 4s. 6d. On the Thursday he returned for more goods and handed the accused the five £1 notes given him for the purpose by Mr. Silly, of the Australian Drug Co. Ltd., and Mr. Silly advised him to buy as much as he could get. Accused said, "I can trust you, and I will sell them to you." Altogether the lot supplied him would cost about £8 wholesale. To Mr. Gannon: He might have agreed to give another £1 for the goods. Charles Day said he was a salesman in the employ of the Australian Drug Co. Ltd., and valued the goods in the bag at £7 7s. The accused then went into the witness box. He said he had been in business as a chemist for 22 years, for six years at his present place in George-street. He had purchased the business from Watt. As far as goods were concerned, he made a practice of buying wherever he could get a bargain, and had transactions with every wholesale house in the city. He also bought from dealers who called on him. The goods sold to Watt had been purchased from a dealer named Jennings whom he knew at Petersham. He paid £5 10s. for them. The man had since gone to England, but the receipt produced signed "E. M. Jennings" was his. The Magistrate said that on the evidence he could not convict, and the accused was thereupon discharged.

Banquet to Mr. Ll. P. Williams.

A complimentary banquet was given to Mr. Ll. P. Williams at Paris House on May 22 by the council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales and friends to signalise his 20 years of service on the Council. Mr. T. M. Sneddon occupied the chair, in the absence of the President (Mr. A. Wadsworth) through illness. After the usual loyal toast had been honoured, the chairman expressed special regret at the President's absence. Mr. Wadsworth, he believed, had promoted the function, and they all regretted his absence, and he would ask Mr. Brothwood, the oldest fellow councillor with Mr. Williams, to propose the toast. Mr. Brothwood said that during his long association with Mr. Williams he had learned to appreciate very highly that gentleman's sterling worth and many attractive qualities. He esteemed him as a friend and as an associate councillor. Alike in municipal matters, in business, in social and private life and in pharmacy in general, he had proved himself worthy of the highest compliment that could be paid to any citizen. During Mr. Williams' long years of service on the council of the society, they had experienced some rather strenuous times, but he had shown that he was a man of special ability, and as a result, he had performed his duties splendidly, and shown beyond question his interest for the general welfare of pharmacy. He then handed to Mr. Williams a very handsome illuminated address, of which the following is the text:—"Presented to Mr. Llewellyn Preston Williams, M.P.S., by his colleagues, to commemorate the completion of his twentieth year of office as a councillor of the Pharmaceutical Society and member of the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, and as an appreciation of his untiring energy and courtesy." The address was signed by all the members of the Council, and the decorative part included a coloured photograph of Mr. Williams' pharmacy, and another of the Botany Town Hall, Mr. Williams being mayor of that municipality. Mr. W. Short, in supporting the toast, said he was the next oldest councillor to Mr. Brothwood. He had always held Mr. Williams in the highest regard. There were occasions when the Council or Board had been confronted with knotty problems, and then it was that Mr. Williams' wide knowledge and sound judgment had not only enabled them to come to a proper conclusion, but had shown that he was practically their guiding star. The amount and value of the work done by Mr. Williams for the benefit of the pharmacists of the State would never be known by most of them. A number of other gentlemen spoke in eulogistic terms of the guest. Mr. Williams, in responding, expressed his best appreciation of the honour they had done him. During

s somewhat lengthy career, he had been e recipient of several testimonials similar that just presented to him by his fellow uncillors of the Pharmaceutical Society, it that would find pride of place in his me. His association with members of the ciety during the past 20 years had always en pleasurable, and the many kind refe- nces which had been made by the various eakers to his work and character were deed very gratifying. He felt specially noured to have his old friend, Mr. J. W. llison, of Richmond, present. It was this entleman who first led him to join the ouncil of the Society. He was afraid that is merits scarcely deserved the tributes hich had been paid him, but he could ssure them that their splendid testimonial ould spur him on to be worthy of it. He oped to be in his place at their meetings for me years to come. "The Chairman," pro- osed by Mr. Brothwood, and "Our Absent President," proposed by Mr. W. Short, were he concluding toasts.

Trade Notes and Personal Items.

Removal.—Owing to extension of business, Messrs. Oscar Brausch and Co., importers of Merck's specialities, have removed to a flat at 30 Market-street, corner of Clarence-street, Sydney.

Vibronia Tonic.—A prize for the best window display in the Commonwealth of Vibronia tonic was offered by Messrs. Potter and Birks Ltd., Sydney. The winner was Mr. Claude Stewart, of Mr. W. A. London's pharmacy, Pall Mall, Warrnambool.

The new lines put up by Allen and Hanbury, namely, "Allenbury's Rusks" and "Allenbury's Cocoa," are meeting with much favour, the demand increasing rapidly.

Mr. T. McGrath, representing Messrs. Allen and Hanbury, is at present in Victoria, and Mr. C. Moors, another representative of the same firm, is in New Zealand.

Capital Increased.—A resolution has been passed by F. Kemp and Co. Ltd. that the capital of the company be increased to £10,000 by the creation of 5000 shares of £1 each.

Mr John Albert McKee, who died in April, had been in the employ of the Australian Drug Co. for upwards of 20 years. At first he was chemist in charge of the laboratory, then head of the town despatch counter, and afterwards town traveller, which position he held until his death. Mr. McKee, who was a brother-in-law of Mr. Justice Hood, of the Victorian Supreme Court, served his apprenticeship in Melbourne, and was registered as a pharmacist in 1902. A great lover of music, he was a member of several musical societies, and had been a choirmaster in various churches. He was 65 years of age, and unmarried.

QUEENSLAND.

"The Wages Boards Acts, 1908-1912."

Determination of the Brisbane Chemists' Assistants Board.

In accordance with the provisions of "The Wages Boards Acts, 1908-1912," the Special Board appointed, with jurisdiction limited to the Factories and Shops District of Brisbane, to determine the lowest prices or rates which may be paid to any persons employed as chemists' assistants, embracing all assistants engaged in connection with the retail shops of pharmacists, chemists, druggists, and the dispensing of drugs and medicines, and in order to determine the ordinary daily or weekly working hours, or both, and the maximum of working hours, including overtime, in or in connection with such business, has made the following Determination, namely:—

1. That this Determination shall apply to all persons employed in pharmaceutical duties in any chemist's shop or in any public or private dispensary or place where medicine is dispensed.

ASSISTANTS.

Hours.

2. That the ordinary working hours shall not exceed 106 hours per fortnight, and that such ordinary working hours shall be worked as follows:—

Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays:—

On two days between the hours of 8.30 a.m. and 8 p.m., and on the remaining two days between the hours of 8.30 a.m. and 6 p.m.

On Fridays between the hours of 8.30 a.m. and 9 p.m.

On Saturdays between the hours of 8.30 a.m. and 1 p.m.

On Sundays between the hours of 10 a.m. and 12 noon and between the hours of 6 p.m. and 8 p.m.

Provided that two hours shall be allowed off for meals on days on which time is worked after 6 p.m., and one hour on days when work ceases at 6 p.m. or earlier, except on Saturdays and Sundays.

Provided also that any employee shall only be worked on each alternate Sunday.

Wages.

3. That the minimum rates of wages payable to persons affected by this Determination shall be as follows:—

(a) Registered Assistants (meaning persons who are registered as Pharmaceutical Chemists under the Pharmacy Act of Queensland), £3/10/8 per week of 53 hours, or 1/4 per hour.

(b) Unregistered Assistants of five years' experience and upwards (meaning persons who have had not less than five years' experience in connection with the dispensing of medicine, but who are not registered pharmaceutical chemists), £2 10/7½ per week of 53 hours, or 1/1½ per hour.

(c) Unregistered Assistants during fifth year of experience (meaning persons who have had not less than four years' experience in connection with the dispensing of medicine, but who are not registered pharmaceutical chemists), £2/10/0½ per week of 53 hours, or 11½d. per hour.

(d) Unregistered Assistants of less than four years' experience (meaning persons other than apprentices, who have had less than four years' experience in connection with the dispensing of medicine).

(1) If employee has passed intermediate examination under The Pharmacy Act aforesaid, £2/4/2 per week of 53 hours, or 10d. per hour.

(2) If employee has not passed intermediate examination under The Pharmacy Act aforesaid, £2 per week of 53 hours, or 9d. per hour.

(e) Relievers (meaning persons employed temporarily to take charge of or assist in a place where medicine is dispensed), 25 per cent. in excess of the minimum rates prescribed herein, provided that the period of employment does not exceed six days and if the period of employment exceed six days, not less than the minimum rate prescribed herein.

Overtime.

4. That all time worked in excess of 106 hours in any fortnight and all time worked before 8.30 a.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, and after 8 p.m. on more than two nights in each week exclusive of Fridays, and after 6 p.m. on the remaining two nights in each week, exclusive of Fridays, and or after 9 p.m. on Fridays and after 1 p.m. on Saturdays, shall be paid for at one and a half times the ordinary rates as herembefore set forth.

That all time worked on Sundays except between the hours of 10 a.m. and 12 noon and between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m. shall be paid for at not less than one and a half times the ordinary rates.

Provided that all time worked between the hours of 10 a.m. and 12 noon and between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m. on a Sunday on which an employee should not ordinarily be employed in accordance with clause 2 hereof, shall be paid for at not less than one and a half times the ordinary rates.

HOLIDAYS.

5. That all time worked on any of the following holidays or on the days observed as such shall be paid for at one and a half times the ordinary rates:—New Year's Day, St. Patrick's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, first Monday in May, Empire Day, Christmas Day, and Boxing Day.

APPRENTICES.

6. *Hours.*—That the ordinary working hours of apprentices shall not exceed 48 per week, and that such hours shall be worked between the hours of 8 a.m. and 8 p.m., and that all time worked beyond 48 hours in any one week, or before 8 a.m. or after 8 p.m., and all time worked on Sundays shall be paid for at not less than:—

5d per hour during the first year of apprenticeship.

6d per hour during the second year of apprenticeship.

7d per hour during the third year of apprenticeship.

Wages.—That the following shall be the minimum rates of wages payable to apprentices:—

During first year of apprenticeship, 10/- per week of 48 hours.

During second year of apprenticeship, 15/- per week of 48 hours.

During third year of apprenticeship, 20/- per week of 48 hours.

Holidays.—That all time worked by apprentices on the following holidays or on the days observed as such shall be paid for at not less than the overtime rates prescribed herein:—New Year's Day, St. Patrick's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, first Monday in May, Empire Day, Christmas Day and Boxing Day.

APPRENTICES AND IMPROVERS.

Proportion.

7. That the number of apprentices and improvers who may be employed in any retail pharmacy shall not exceed the following proportion—1 apprentice and 1 improver to 1 registered pharmacist, including employer, 2 apprentices and 2 improvers to 2 registered pharmacists, including employer, 1 additional apprentice and 1 additional improver to every additional 4 registered pharmacists.

Provided that the Board may at any time alter the limit above-mentioned in any emergency.

That for the purposes of this clause the term "improver" shall mean any unregistered assistant other than an apprentice, of any age and experience, who is engaged in pharmaceutical duties.

DWELLING ACCOMMODATION.

8. Employees required to reside on the premises for the purpose of attending to calls after the premises have been closed shall receive not less than 10/- per week, together with suitable accommodation in addition to the rate of wages to which they are entitled under this Determination. The time occupied in such work or spent on the premises shall not be regarded as part of the ordinary working hours of such employees, and shall not be regarded as overtime whether on Sundays or holidays, or on ordinary week nights after the premises have been closed for ordinary business.

9. That this Determination shall take effect from Monday, August 10th, 1912.

Brisbane, June, 1912.

TASMANIA.

Pharmacy Board of Tasmania.

The monthly meeting of the Board was held the 16th May, 1912.

Present—Messrs. H. T. Gould (president), J. Y. Weaver, M. Rushton and T. James, and the Registrar (Mr. James Reid).

Launceston Dispensary.—Registrar reported what had been done in this matter, and it was resolved that he wait on the

Attorney-General on the subject of the Board's position and powers, and also regarding cases of unqualified men being in charge of doctor's dispensaries at Derby and St. Mary's.

Examination Room at Technical School.—Registrar reported that as the Government Analyst required the room at present occupied by the Board he had referred the matter to the sub-committee in charge, Messrs. Gould and Rushton, who had arranged for the use of another room on the first floor next the laboratory.—The action approved.

Reciprocity With Great Britain.—A letter was received from the Hon. the Premier, covering copy of the new by-laws adopted by the British Society.—Registrar to acknowledge the same.

Reciprocity With N.Z.—Letter was received from the N.Z. Registrar, together with proposed new regulations to bring same into force.—Resolved that matter be held over till next meeting for a fuller attendance.

June Examinations.—Registrar was instructed to make the necessary arrangements; the intermediate and final to be held on the 12th and 13th June. In the former the subject of Chemistry to be optional this time.

POISONING CASES.

Strychnine.—Lilian Ada Neil (21), a single woman, residing at 108 Berkley-street, Carlton, died on June 10 in circumstances which suggested poisoning. After retiring to her room she was heard to be moaning, and on investigation it was found that she was suffering from some form of poisoning. Remedies were applied, and she was taken to the Melbourne Hospital, where she died shortly after admission. Two empty bottles, one of which smelt of chloroform and the other was supposed to have contained strychnine, were found on the bed on which deceased had been lying.

Chlorodyne.—Henry Ibbotson, a clerk, 31 years of age, was discovered in the Tavistock Hotel, Flinders Lane, on June 3, in a helpless condition. He was taken to the Melbourne Hospital, where it was ascertained he was suffering from chlorodyne poisoning.

Lysol. Addie Bywater (24), single, residing in Freeman-street, North Fitzroy, owing to a quarrel with a relative, swallowed lysol on June 9. She was discovered in a helpless state, and was taken to the Melbourne Hospital, where under treatment she recovered.—Miss Elizabeth Glasheen (30), who resided at Buckrabanyule, near Charlton, committed suicide on June 6 by taking lysol. Deceased had been suffering from tuberculosis, and had become very despondent about her health. An inquiry was held, and a verdict of death from lysol poisoning recorded.

Lysol.—Wm. McFarlane (48), residing at Ross-street, Toorak, swallowed lysol on June 14, and had to be taken to the Alfred Hospital for treatment. The poison was obtained by his son, who purchased a bottle from a chemist in Toorak.

Liniment.—C. B. Nicholson, whilst on a business visit to Albury on behalf of the Sunshine Motor Co., by mistake on June 3 drank a dose of poisonous liniment prescribed for him to alleviate sciatica in mistake for an internal medicine. He was taken to the Albury Hospital in a serious condition, but subsequently recovered. The mistake was due to an attendant at the place where he was staying handing him the wrong bottle.

Horse Medicine.—A man named Berfield, a woodcutter at Tooborac, took a dose of horse medicine to cure colic on May 20. He became so ill that he had to be taken to Seymour for treatment. He said that he understood that half a bottle of the mixture would cure colic in horses, and he reasoned that if he took one-eighth of a horse dose it would cure him.

Cyanide of Potassium.—David Haigh (35), storekeeper at Chelsea, was found dead at his house on May 23. An inquest was held, and it was found that deceased had been fumigating his house with cyanide of potasium, a large lump of which was found in an enamel dish containing water in the room. The window and door were effectively barred. A verdict of death from cyanide poison generated by his own act was recorded.

Spirits of Salts.—Dr. Cole, the coroner, held an inquiry at the morgue on June 18 concerning the death of Annie M. Rawle. Evidence was given that Mrs. Rawle was found at her home by a neighbour, on December 18, 1911, and she then appeared to be suffering great pain. In reply to questions put to her she said that she had taken spirits of salts. Mrs. Rawle was sent to the Melbourne Hospital, from which institution she was discharged in March, but was readmitted in May. Death resulted on June 13, from emaciation, owing to her being unable to take nourishment. Dr. Cole recorded a verdict that death resulted from poisoning by spirits of salts, which had been self-administered on December 18, 1911.

TRADE MARK APPLICATIONS.

The Commonwealth Registrar of Trade Marks has accepted the following applications for registration during the month. Objections to the registration of any of these must be lodged within three months of the date of their publication in the official journal:—

Carbopyne.—The word "Carbopyne." Disinfectants. S. Clement Smith and Co., 781 High-street, Armadale.

Somnice.—The word "Somnice." A medicinal preparation for human use. F. H. Faulding and Co., Adelaide.

OLEAC.—The word "Oleac." A medicinal preparation for human use and a medicated soap. F. J. E. Phillips, 317 Collins-street, Melbourne.

SOL.—The word "Sol." A medical preparation for human use. F. J. E. Phillips, Melbourne.

LIRIL.—The word "Liril." Chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy. Vinolia Co. Ltd., 41a Upper Thames-street, London.

LOSARIA.—The word "Losaria." Chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy. Vinolia Co. Ltd., 41a Upper Thames-street, London.

BINZER.—Written signature of applicant firm. Chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy. H. Binzer and Co., Post Office Place, Ballarat East.

EXQUIS.—The word "Exquis." Hair Tonic. Jean Blair Campbell, c/o Finney, Isles and Co., Queen-street, Brisbane.

ORISANA.—The word "Orisana." Tooth powder and tooth brushes. Elliott Bros. Ltd., O'Connell-street, Sydney.

GLYVER.—The invented word "Glyver." Perfumed Soap. Perfumery, Glycerine for toilet purposes and preparation for the teeth and hair. Lever Bros. Ltd., Balmain, Sydney.

EDMENTS.—Applicant's trading name "Edments" printed in distinctive manner. Toilet Soap. Trustees in estate of late Alfred Edments, 309-311 Bourke-street, Melbourne.

LULLABY.—The word "Lullaby." Perfumery including toilet articles, preparations for the teeth and hair and perfumed soap. Vinolia Co. Ltd., 41a Upper Thames-street, London.

CARNINE LEFRANCQ.—The words "Carnine Lefrancq," and combination of devices. Pharmaceutical products for human use. Victor Fumouze et Cie, 78 Rue de Faubourg, Saint Denis, Paris, France, chemist.

PATENTS APPLIED FOR.

LIST OF APPLICATIONS.—The following Patents have been applied for at the Commonwealth Patents Office by the persons named, or their Attorneys.

WILLIAM DUBILIER.—"High frequency apparatus and induction coils." No. 4081.

THOMAS STEWART HAMILTON.—"Methods or processes of purifying hydrocarbon liquids." Complete. No. 4023.

GEORGE AUGUSTINE ROBBY.—"Treating kerosene, and the more volatile hydrocarbon mineral oils for specific purposes." No. 4084.

ROBERT MORSE WITHYCOMBE.—"Attachable appliance for the reception of and antiseptical treatment of tooth-brushes." No. 4060.

Chemists' Cricket Club Dance. The annual Cinderella dance of the Chemists' Cricket Club will take place on Tuesday, July 30, at the Masonic Hall. Tickets may be obtained from any member of the committee, or the acting secretary, Mr. S. Fripp, junr.

MARKET REPORT.

SANTONIN CRYSTAL.—A very extensive advance has been made in the price, which now stands at about 100/- per lb. in England.

CODEIA AND COCAIN.—Both these have been slightly reduced.

QUININE and all compounds have advanced sharply.

IODINE and all derivatives have increased in value about 15 per cent.

NOTES AND ABSTRACTS.

Antidote to Alcohol.—Ammonium chloride is recommended as an antidote to alcohol. It should be given in doses of 30 to 60 grains, with copious draughts of water to prevent gastro-intestinal irritation. It prevents the effects of the alcohol, sobers the patient quickly, and is a valuable preventive against delirium tremens. Should the patient not become quiet after taking the remedy, a hypnotic—preferably bromide or chloral hydrate—may be administered, but in many even acute cases this is not necessary. The use of the drug should be continued in doses of 20 to 30 grains for some time.—*Practitioner*, December, 1911.

A Useful Magnesium Ribbon Holder and Reflector.—Procure a new bright tin funnel, and an inch or so of cane or stick, which is to be split in two. Pass the magnesium ribbon down the stem of the funnel and between the pieces of stick, which when in place must just fit easily into the stem of the funnel. When a sufficient length of ribbon protrudes in front of the funnel, wedge the wood in the stem to fix the ribbon. The stem of the funnel then is used as a handle, and its mouth becomes the reflector, which at the same time serves the purpose of a shade for the eyes.—*Amat. Photogr. and Photo. News.*

Test for Gum Arabic in Tragacanth.—One and a-half Gms. of the tragacanth powder are mixed with 50 mils of cold water to form a uniform mucilage; to this is added a solution of 0.5 Gm. guaiacol in 50 mils of water and a drop of hydrogen peroxide solution. In presence of gum arabic a brown colour makes its appearance in the mixture, while pure tragacanth mucilage remains quite white. The mucilage of tragacanth must be so thick that it will hardly flow.—G. Fromme (*Caesar and Loretz Geschäftsber.*, 1910, 121, through *Jahresber. der Pharm.*, 45, 60, 1911).

Treatment of Flatulence.—In cases of flatulence the diet should be carefully chosen and somewhat restricted. A rather dry diet will be found most useful in nearly all cases; soups and broths should be excluded, and only a little liquid allowed at the end of a meal. Tea must be limited in quantity, and when taken should be freshly made. Too much green vegetable is not usually well borne, and what is given should be rubbed through a sieve—cooked as spinach is served. It is often advisable for a time to substitute toast or second day's bread for potato. Farinaceous foods have to be given carefully and

effect watched, but where digestion by the mach is chiefly at fault starchy foods may be en in greater amount because they are dealt h chiefly in the intestines. Meats are given h more satisfaction when digestion goes on in the stomach. Whether meat or farinace- food preponderates in the dietary, the abso- necessity for slow eating and complete mas- tion of all solids still remains. One of the st useful remedies for flatulence is nux mica. Bismuth is of use in many cases, and uld be given with sodium bicarbonate and mba or other bitter infusion. Extract of lt given with or just after meals helps in those es where the digestion of starchy foods is iously difficult. A pill containing a grain of nced iron, with extract of nux vomica, nine, and compound rhubarb pill is often well me It acts as a tonic and also as a mild rient, and may be varied by replacing the nine by 1 grain of pepsin and 1/20 grain of enious acid.—Sir R. W. Burnet, M.D. (*Practitioner*, October, 1911).

The March Examinations of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria. The following re the questions given at the Preliminary xamination held on 3rd and 4th June, 1912:

LATIN.

Accidence, Syntax, Composition.

esar, De Bello Gallico I.; or Vergil, Aeneid I.

Time allowed: Two hours and a half.

1. Translate *either* both pieces from Caesar *or* th from Vergil.

A.

Quibus rebus cognitis, cum ad has suspiciones rtissimae res accederent, quod per fines Sequanum Helvetios traduxisset, quod obsides inter s *dandos* curasset, quod ea omnia non modo iussu suo et civitatis, sed etiam inscientibus sis fecisset, quod a magistratu Aeduorum accuretur, satis esse causae arbitrabatur, quare in m aut ipse animadverteret aut civitatem animadrtere *iuberet*. His omnibus rebus unum repugbat, quod Divitiaci fratris summum in populum manum studium, summam in se voluntatem, eggiam fidem, institiam, temperantiam cognoverat: im, ne eius supplicio Divitiaci animum offenret, *verebatur*. Itaque prius quam quicquam naretur, Divitiacum ad se vocari iubet et cotianis interpretibus remotis per C. Valerium Proillum, principem, Galliae provinciae, familiarem um, cui summam omnium rerum fidem habebat, m eo colloquitur: simul commonefacit, quae s *praesente* in concilio Gallorum de Dumnore sint dicta, et ostendit, quae separatim *quisque* eo apud se dixerit. Petit atque hortatur, ut ne eius offensione animi vel ipse de eo causa gnita statuat, vel civitatem statuere iubeat.

B.

Cum *tridui* viam processisset, nuntiatum est ei, riovistum cum suis omnibus copiis ad occupanm Vesontionem, quod est oppidum maximum equanorum contendere, triduique viam a suis ibus profecisse. Id ne accideret, magnopere bi *praecavendum* Caesar existimabat. Namque nnium rerum, quae ad bellum *usui* erant, summa erat in eo oppido facultas, idque natura loci sic muniebatur, ut magnam ad ducendum bellum daret facultatem, propterea quod flumen Alduasdubis ut *circino* circumductum paene totum oppidum cingit; reliquum spatium, quod est non amplius pedum *sexcentorum*, qua flumen intermittit, mons continet magna altitudine, ita ut radices montis ex utraque parte ripae fluminis contingant. Hunc murus circumdatus arcem efficit et cum oppido coniungit. Huc Caesar magnis nocturnis diurnisque itineribus contendit occupatoque oppido ibi praesidium collocat.

C.

Progeniem sed enim Troiano a sanguine *duci*
Audierat, Tyrias olim quae *verteret* arces:
Hinc populum late regem belloque superbum
Venturum exscidio Libyae: sic volvere Parcas.
Id metuens veterisque memor Saturnia belli,
Prima quod ad Troiam pro caris gesserat Argis—
Necdum etiam caussae irarum saevique dolores
Exciderant animo: manet alta mente *repostum*
Iudicium Paridis *spretaeque* iniuria formae,
Et genus invisum, et rapti Ganymedis honores:
His accensa super iactatos aequore toto
Troas, reliquias Danaum atque inmitis Achilli,
Arcebat longe Latio, multosque per annos
Errabant, acti fatis, *maria* omnia circum.
Tantae molis erat Romanam condere gentem.

D.

Est locus, Hesperiam Graii *cognomine* dicunt,
Terra antiqua, potens armis atque *ubere* glaebae;
Oenotri coluere viri; nunc fama, minores
Italiam dixisse ducis de nomine gentem.
Hic cursus fuit:
Cum subito adsurgens fluctu nimbosus Orion
In vada caeca tulit, penitusque *procacibus* austris
Perque undas, superante salo, perque invia saxa
Dispulit; huc pauci vestris adnavimus oris.
Quod genus hoc hominum? quaeve hunc tam barbara morem
Permittit patria? hospitio prohibemur arenae;
Bella *cient*, primaque *vetant* consistere terra.

2. Parse the words underlined in the passages chosen for translation. In parsing noun or adjective, give nominative and genitive cases in Latin without abbreviation, number, gender, case, and full syntax; in parsing verb, give principal parts without abbreviation, person, number, tense, mood, and voice, with full syntax.

3. Decline throughout, giving meaning and gender of substantives, meaning of adjectives and pronouns.

Substantives—flumen, erus, custos, res. Adjectives—celer, praeceps. Pronouns—quisquam, idem.

4. Give in columns, meaning, gender, genitives, ablatives, singular and plural—vox, imber, carcer, fulgur, iter.

5. (a) Give meaning and comparison of—altus, utilis, celer, idoneus, pius, parvus, dulce, magis, saepe, ferociter, largiter.

(b) Give Latin for—11, 20th, 100,000, one each, 15 times, a thousand horse soldiers, ten thousand ships.

6. Explain these constructions, giving an example of each—

(a) Genitive of quality, ablative absolute, noun in apposition, predicative dative.

(b) Give rules for the use of the imperative mood, positive and negative, for all persons.

7. (a) Give the parts and meaning of—fallo, occido, adimo, rudo, comperio, dignor, reor, paciscor.

(b) Write out these tenses—
Future indicative active of mico.
Present subjunctive active of horreo.
Future perfect indicative active of consisto.
Imperfect subjunctive deponent of orior.
Imperfect indicative deponent of queror.
Present subjunctive passive of fero.

8. Translate into Latin—

(a) It behoves us to be diligent that we may learn many things.

(b) If you were to say that, no one would believe you.

(c) If Caesar had not been resolute, he would not have conquered Gaul.

Arithmetic.

Time allowed: Two hours and a half.

All the steps of a solution are to be clearly shown. Credit is given for neat, clean work.

1. Simplify the following fraction, giving the result in decimal form:—

$$\frac{(2\frac{1}{2} - 1.75) \times .0275}{1234 \div (2.157 - 1.047)}$$

2. Find the value of 25 tons 16 cwts. 24 lbs. at £20 10s. 8d. per cwt.

3. By selling an article for 5s. 6d. I gained 3s of my outlay. What should I have gained per cent. if I had sold it for 6s. 6d.?

4. Find the interest on £514 18s. 6d. for the period from 3rd January, 1912, to 9th August, 1912, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

5. A bar of gold is 22 carats fine (*i.e.*, 22 parts out of 24 are pure gold), and weighs 204 ozs. troy. Find its value at £3 17s. 10½d. per oz. troy for pure gold.

6. A man gained 13½ per cent. by selling a house for £303 4s. What would have been his gain or loss per cent. if he had sold it for £276 16s.?

7. The area of a circle is $3\frac{1}{7}$ times the square of its radius. Find the radius of a circle whose area is 30184 square inches.

8. 19 kilogrammes 18 decagrammes 43 decigrammes 10 milligrammes is multiplied by 6; 10 kilogrammes 4 hectogrammes 17 grammes 14 centigrammes 4 milligrammes is divided by 8. The latter result is subtracted from the former. Express the result in grammes.

9. Express 1 foot as the decimal of a metre correct to 6 places.

10. Taking 1 kilogramme as equal to $2\frac{1}{5}$ lbs. avoirdupois, and £1 as equal to 25.25 francs, find the value in English money of 33 cwts. of goods at 202 francs per kilogramme.

English—Grammar and Composition.

Literature, Murdoch's School Treasury Section I.

Time allowed: Two hours.

1. Write an Essay on—

The Break of Gauge on Australian Railways.
The Great Coal Strike in Britain, or
Instinct in Animals.

2. Give the general and detailed analysis of the following sentences—

(a) Whether we look justly for years of health and vigour or are about to move into a bath-chair, as a step towards the hearse, in both of these views and situations there is but one conclusion possible, that a man should stop his ears against paralysing terror and run the race that is set before him with a single mind.

(b) Yet if we could scorn
Hate, and pride, and fear;
If we were things born
Not to shed a tear.
I know not how thy joy we ever should come near.

3. Correct, giving reasons, everything you find wrong in the following sentences:—

(a) Jones and Co. does the largest business of any other firm in town.

(b) If any one had prophesied that in 18 London alone would have 60,000 cars registered, they would have been laughed at as amiable lunatics.

(c) She does not need, like Patti had some years ago, expel from her repertoire the youthful or the florid music.

(d) I saw a black and white man talking together.

(e) So far as the number of his commentators are concerned, Dante beats Shakespeare hollow.

4. (a) What is meant by the comparative degree of an adjective? Give the comparison of the adjectives—red, curious, little, lively, and all of the adverbs corresponding to them.

(b) Define the following grammatical terms, giving an instance of each:—Cognate object antecedent, verb of incomplete predication, nominative absolute, perfect tense.

5. Name the authors of the following pieces:—The Armada, Hohenlinden, Abou Ben Adhem. Indicate briefly the subject of each.

6. Give a plain prose paraphrase of the following lines:—

There is given
Unto the things of earth, which time hath bent,
A spirit's feeling, and where he hath leant
His hand, but broke his scythe, there is a power
And magic in the ruin'd battlement,
For which the palace of the present hour
Must yield its pomp, and wait till ages are in dower.

7. Explain the following extracts, giving the context:—

(a) But she, that rose the tallest of them all
And fairest, laid his head upon her lap,
And loosed the shattered casque, and chafed his hands
And called him by his name, complaining loud.

(b) I should not be surprised to find Jack Wilkes there.

(c) Not with disdain of things that were
Look earthward now.

(d) It happened that Mr. Crispe's office seemed invitingly open to give me a welcome reception.

(e) Like laurels on the bald first Caesar's head

(f) Wave, Munich, all thy banners wave.

(g) If hopes were dupes, fears may be liars.

8. Explain, giving the context:—The island valley of Avilion, Caesar's eagle shield, Transla-

of Ossian, Birnam Wood marching to Dun-
ne, an anodyne necklace, Cavalier or Round-

Write out—
8 lines from "The tempest crackles."
11 lines from "Three mornings more."
8 lines from "Much have I travelled."

Algebra. 5th June, 1912.

Time allowed: Two hours.

All working must be shown and all results
ust be in simplest form.

Multiply $x^3 - 6ax^2 + 18a^2x - 27a^3$ by $x^3 + 6a^2x + 27a^3$

Divide $x^3 + 8y^3 - 27z^3 + 18xyz$ by $x + 2y - 3z$.

Find the factors of the following expressions:

(i) $xy(1 + z^2) + z(x^2 + y^2)$

(ii) $x^3 - y^3 + 2x(x^2 - y^2) + 2y^2(x - y)$

(iii) $20x^2 + 13xy - 15y^2$

Reduce to lowest terms

$$\frac{x^2 - 7x + 10}{3x^3 + 21x^2 - 31x - 5}$$

Find the L.C.M.:—

$x^2 + (b - c)x + bc$

$x^2 + (c + a)x + ca$

$x^2 + (a + b)x + ab$

Simplify

(i) $\frac{x^2}{xy - y^2} + \frac{x^2 + y^2}{xy} - \frac{y^2}{x^2 + xy}$

(ii) $\frac{a^2}{(a - b)(a - c)} + \frac{b^2}{(b - c)(b - a)} + \frac{c^2}{(c - a)(c - b)}$

Solve the equations

(i) $\frac{1}{11}(9x - 10) - \frac{1}{15}(2x - 7) = \frac{2}{3}x - \frac{1}{33}(5 + x)$

(ii) $\frac{x}{a} - \frac{a}{x} = \frac{c - d}{c + d}$

How old is a man now who m years ago was n times as old as his daughter who in p years time will be q years old?

A person had £1,000, part of which was lent at 4 per cent., and the remainder at 5 per cent. The whole annual interest received was £44. How much was lent at 4 per cent?

Euclid.—Book I.

Time allowed: Two hours.

All figures must be correctly drawn with ruler and compasses.

Define the following geometrical terms, giving an illustration of each:—Finite straight line, right angle, parallelogram, rectangle, rhombus, obtuse-angled triangle, regular pentagon, convex quadrilateral.

2. If at a point in a straight line two other straight lines on opposite sides of it make the adjacent angles together equal to two right angles, these two straight lines must be in one and the same straight line.

A line ABC is met in the point B by the two straight lines DB and BF, which are on opposite sides of ABC, and the angles ABD and CBF are equal. Show that DF is a straight line.

3. If one side of a triangle be produced, the exterior angle will be greater than either of the interior opposite angles.

Prove that every triangle must have at least two acute angles.

4. If from the ends of one side of a triangle two straight lines be drawn to any point within the triangle, these two straight lines shall be together less than the sum of the other two sides of the triangle.

5. In the quadrilateral $ABCD$, AB is the greatest side and CD is the least. Show that the angle BCD is greater than the angle DAB, and the angle CDA is greater than the angle ABC.

6. In the triangle ABC, DEF, angle B = angle E, angle C = angle F, and side BC = EF. Prove that the triangles are equal in all respects, or congruent.

From any point on the bisector of an angle perpendiculars are drawn to the arms of the angle; show that these perpendiculars are equal.

7. The opposite angles and the opposite sides of a parallelogram are equal, and either diagonal bisects the parallelogram.

Show that the two diagonals of a parallelogram bisect each other.

8. Parallelograms on equal bases and between the same parallels are equal in area.

9. If the square on one side of a triangle be equal to the sum of the square on the other two sides, the angle opposite to the first-named side must be a right angle.

Intermediate Examination.

Chemistry.—6th June, 1912

Time allowed: Three hours.

1. What are the characteristic properties which distinguish mixtures from chemical compounds? Exemplify by reference to air and water.
2. What is meant by an hydroxide?
   Describe the preparation of sodium, calcium and iron (ferric) hydroxides and the properties possessed by them in common.
3. Describe the preparation of acetylene, chloroform, sodium acetate, carbolic acid.
   Discuss the formulae of any two of these compounds.
4. Give a general account of the properties of the nitrates and the tests employed for identifying the nitrate radicle in the laboratory.
5. How would you determine the strength of a given solution of ammonia?
6. Give a short account of the chemical properties of mercury. Explain the difference between mercurous and mercuric salts, and describe the preparation of the two chlorides

7. The percentage composition of a volatile substance is found to be—
Carbon, 37.5; hydrogen, 12.5; oxygen, 50 per cent.
Its vapour is found to be 16 times heavier than an equal volume of hydrogen.
Give the reasoning by which you would obtain its molecular formula.

Materia Medica.—6th June, 1912

Time allowed: Two hours.

1. State fully the sources, characters, and chief constituents of *Cannabis Indica*, and of *Chiretta*.
2. Describe carefully the barks of *Oak*, *Willow*, and *Witch-Hazel*.
3. Write what you know of *Grindelia* and *Lobelia*.
4. Write an essay on "Rubber," detailing the botanical and geographical sources, its properties and uses.
5. Write an Esay on *Fungi*.

Botany.—7th June, 1912.

Time allowed: Two hours.

1. How do you recognise a plant belonging to—(i) *Ranunculaceae*, (ii) *Papilionaceae*, (iii) *Solanaceae*?
Give several examples of each which are noticeable for their common occurence or their utility to man.
2. Describe the reproduction of *Coniferae*, pointing out how it differs from that of Angiosperms.
3. How does the form of a Monocotyledonous tree differ from that of a Dicotyledonous tree?
How is this difference connected with the structure of their vascular bundles?
How is the thick bark of trees produced?
4. Describe the minute structure of a foliage leaf.
5. What circumstances favour rapid transpiration?
How is the transpiration current maintained and regulated?
6. Show how the form of flowers is adapted to secure pollination and to protect the pollen.
7. What is meant by raceme, catkin, perigynous, stamens, nut, aril? Give examples of each.

Final Examination.—

Division 1.—Dispensing. Practical Work.
10th June, 1912.

No. 1. Time allowed: Ten minutes.

Read five autograph prescriptions.

No. 2. Time allowed: One hour and a half.

N.B.—It is expected that the work will be completed within the specified time.

℞ Paraffin Molle.
Mellis, āā ʒ fs.
Syr. Aurant. ad. ʒ iii.
Ft Linctus. ʒ i. p.r n.s. tussi urgente.
Pot. Permang. gr. ii.
Ft. Pil. j. Mitte xviii. Cap. i. post sing cib alt die.
Mist. Ferri. Co. ʒ 8.
m ʒ i. ter die p.c. ex vin xeric.

Practical Pharmacy. Division 1. Written Work.

11th June, 1912.

Time allowed: Three hours.

1. What test distinguishes Phenazone from Acetanilide?
What conclusion would you come to if in testing a sample of Ac. Benzoic with solution of Potassium Permanganate the colour is discharged?
Why cannot litmus be used as indicator in titrating Acetic Acid?
2. Describe the process step by step of the manufacture of Acetic Acid from wood.
What essential difference is there in the manufacture of Acetic Acid and Glacial Acetic Acid?
3. Why does the B.P. direct "Flare" to be first well washed with water before proceeding to make lard?
Why is Potassium Carbonate used in the manufacture of Decoct. Aloes Co.?
Why does Tinct. Kino become gelatinous after being made some time? How can this be avoided?
Why is Ammonium Carbonate used in the manufacture of Ferri. Carb. Saccharat instead of Potash or Sodium Carbonates?
4. Give two examples of each of the following extracts:—
Solid—from Juices.
Solid—Alcoholic.
Solid—Aqueous.
Liquid—Alcoholic.
Liquid—Aqueous.
Standardized—Liquid.
Standardized—Solid.
Give official doses of each illustration given.
5. Give the proportion of Opium in each of the following, also doses (if for internal administration) and composition:—
Pulv. Ipecac. Co.
Emplast. Opii.
Ext. Opii.
Pil. Plumbi c. Opio.
Pil. Saponis Co.
Pulv. Creta Aromat. c. Opio.
Pulv. Kino Co.
Suppositorium Plumbi c. Opio.
Tinct. Opii.
Vin. Opii. B.P. 1885.
Ung. Gallae c. Opio.
6. What are the usual adulterations in inferior samples of the following?—

Fol. Buchu.	Gum Benzoin.
Fol. Sennae.	Gum Acaciae.
Cort. Cinchon.	Ol. Olivae.
Cort. Cinnam.	Otto Rosae
Pulv. Rhei.	Glycerine.

7. What is the source of each of the following:—

Wahoo Bark.	Henbane.
Sacred Bark.	Allspice.
Jesuits Bark.	Panama Bark.
Gum Cutch.	Pilocarpine.
Adrenalin.	Snake Root.
Frankincense.	

8. How would you dispense the following?—

R	Pulv. Boracis.	grs. v
	Cocain Hyd	grs. vi
	Glycerin.	m x
	Aq. ad.	℥ i

Ft. Lotio. To be used as a spray.

Practical Pharmacy. Division III.—Written Work. 11th June, 1912.

Time allowed. Three hours.

1. Explain the principle involved in the use of the hydrometer for the determination of the specific gravity of a liquid.
2. Give an account of the sources, preparation, and purification of iodine.
   Describe the preparation of potassium iodide, and of liquor iodi, B.P.
3. What is meant by the standardisation of a volumetric solution?
   Describe fully how you would standardise an approximately normal solution of sulphuric acid.
4. How do you account for the fact that certain salt solutions, such as ferric chloride, show an acid, and others, such as sodium carbonate, show an alkaline, reaction with litmus?
5. One thousand c.c. of alcohol, 90 per cent. by volume, specific gravity 0.834, are mixed with 1053.4 c.c. of water. The specific gravity of the mixture is 0.9430. Calculate the contraction of volume that has taken place, and the percentage by volume of alcohol in the mixture.
6. Give a short account of phenol. Why is this substance sometimes called carbolic acid?
   Compare its chemical properties with those of ethyl alcohol.
7. Discuss and illustrate the incompatibilities of the alkaloids.

NOTES—NEWS, TRADE, ETC.

MR. P. S. UTBER, of Parkville, has sold his business to Mr. H. J. Massey.

MRS. BLACKBURN, widow of the late C. A. Blackburn, Nhill, has sold her business to Mr. A. R. Brent, of Horsham.

MR. F. A. WILLIAMS has sold his business at Oakleigh to Mr. W. O. Straede, of Buninyong. Mr. Straede's Oakleigh business is at present in the charge of Mr. H. Norman.

MR. V. J. RUSHBROOK, of Sabastopol, has purchased Messrs. V. M. Palmer and Co's branch business in Malop-street, Geelong, formerly carried on for many years by the late Mr. Geo. E. Green.

A NEW PREPARATION FOR COMPOUNDING HAIR WASHES.—H. Anthony, a writer on cosmetic matters, recommends (in a paper published in the *Seifensieder-Zeitung und Revue*, 1912 N.L.), Euresol as an excellent preparation for the manufacture of hair washes. It proved of great value for the nutrition of hair roots in the treatment of scurf and baldness. This preparation, which is manufactured by Messrs. Knoll and Co., in Ludwigshafen at Rhine (Germany), Office, 8 Long Lane, E.C.) exercises a hardening and [illegible] ing action on the scalp. It easily penetrates the skin and stimulates the remaining hair roots into growth. On account of its disinfecting and purifying action it is a splendid remedy for dandruff. In order to facilitate the manufacture of an always equal hair wash, a special Euresol is introduced under the term of "Euresol pro capillis." This contains an elegant perfume compound and a very small quantity of a yellow plant colour, which is absolutely non-poisonous, and which does not colour the scalp but gives the hair wash a beautiful golden-yellow appearance. Euresol Hair Wash can easily be made by everybody according to the following proved prescription:

Euresol pro capillis	[illegible]
Spirit 70 per cent.	[illegible]
Aqua Dest.	[illegible]

The result of Euresol treatment is manifest within one week. Irritation vanishes, the formation of scales ceases, the falling of hair diminishes and the remaining hair papillae are stimulated to vigorous growth.

PERSONAL.

MR. L. H. HOWITT, an English pharmacist, is at present assisting Mr. O. J. Lawson.

DR. SIDNEY PROWMAN was elected on June 10th a Councillor for the North Riding of the Shire of Frankston and Hastings.

MESSRS. J. P. BLACK and F. J. BURNS, two Victorian pharmacists, took their degrees in Medicine and Surgery at the recent conferring of degrees in the Melbourne University.

MR. H. B. PARKER has accepted a position as assistant to Mr. Harold Retchford, of Casterton, having just finished a five months' engagement with Mr. R. S. Poynter, of Coleraine.

MR. J. A. KAY, of Traralgon, is still indisposed, and is convalescing at a private hospital. During his absence from Traralgon Mr. F. Newman is in charge of the pharmacy.

MISS KATH. BURTON, late dispenser at the Adelaide Hospital, has been appointed head dispenser at the Alfred Hospital, Melbourne, in succession to Miss M. E. Bignell, resigned.

MR. W. PHILPIN, a recent arrival from the old country, and who has lately been with Messrs. R. Hughes and Son, of Wangaratta, will relieve Mr. Maughan at the Murboo branch of Mr. H. H. Vail's business.

MISS ELEANOR HAYLOCK who for some time has been dispenser at the Bendigo Hospital, resigned her position on June 10 in order to take a similar position at the Adelaide Hospital. Miss Haylock qualified in Queensland, and was registered in Victoria under the reciprocity agreement.

MR. WILLIAM JAMES FRENCH completed 21 years service with the firm of Burroughs, Wellcome and Co. on May 4th. The occasion was signalised by the presentation of a watch to the manager of the Sydney house. Mr. French was formerly employed by the firm in England, and later transferred to the Pharmaceutical Department of the Sydney works.

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IS THE BEST

For Pickling Wheat, Barley and Oats.

PRACTICAL FARMERS all over Australia now pickle regularly with "SICKLE BRAND" FORMALIN, and testify to its reliability.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERTS have conclusively proved Formalin to be superior to Bluestone in every respect.

1. BETTER GERMINATION OF SEED.
Formalin Germination, 86.63% Bluestone Germination, 66.03%
2. INCREASED YIELD OF WHEAT.
Formalin treated - 16 bushels, 28 lbs. per acre.
Bluestone treated - 15 bushels, 21 lbs. per acre.
3. SIMPLER METHOD OF PICKLING.
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Write for New Leaflet, giving full particulars of latest opinions and results in Australian States and America.

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THOS. DUFF & BROS., SHOP FITTERS,

396-400 SWANSTON STREET (NORTH END), MELBOURNE.

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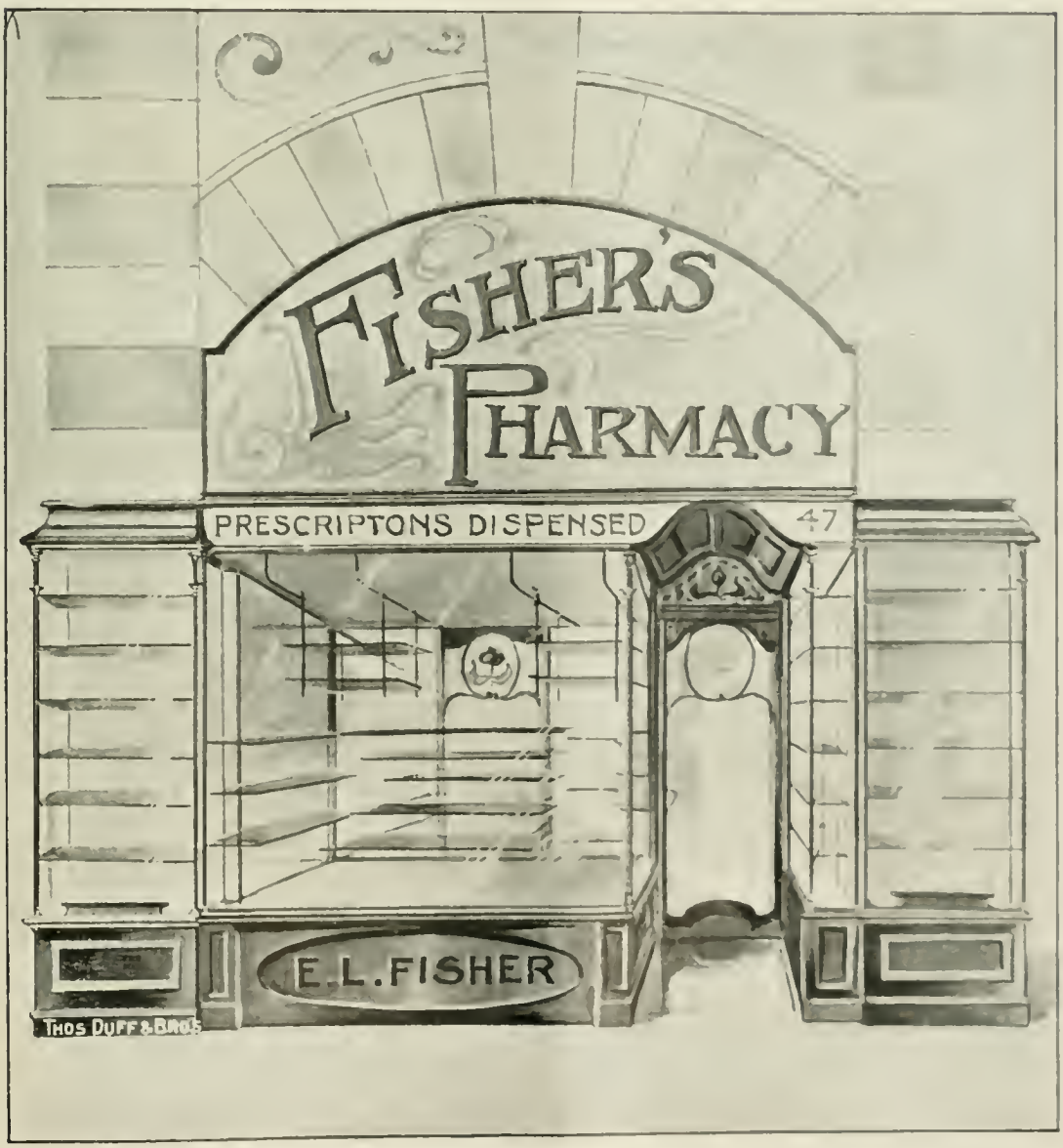

Exterior of Shop Front fitted by us for Mr. E. L. Fisher, Chemist, Elizabeth Street.

KEROL The Guaranteed Disinfectant.

KEROL is non-poisonous, is non-toxic and non-corrosive, and contains no carbolic or cresylic acid.

The manufacture of **KEROL** is bacteriologically controlled.

KEROL forms a homogeneous and permanent emulsion.

KEROL'S high efficiency is not destroyed by the presence of organic matter.

KEROL as a bactericide is 10 to 35 times as active as carbolic acid.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

"Report upon the Carbolic Acid Co-efficient for Bacillus Typhosus of the **KEROL** in the drum marked for identification." The test was performed with a culture of B. Typhosus, which gave well-marked widal reactions with cases of Typhoid Fever.

$$\text{CARBOLIC ACID CO-EFFICIENT} \frac{1400}{100} = 14$$

The co-efficient for Bacillus Typhosus is 14, or, in other words, so far as these tests show, this **KEROL** is 14 time as powerful a germicide for Bacillus Typhosus as Carbolic Acid is..

(Signed) T. P. ANDERSON STUART, M.D., LL.D.
(Signed) HENRY G. CHAPMAN, M.D.

University of Sydney, December 14th, 1908.

A 1/3 Bottle makes 20 Gallons of efficient Disinfectant.

SOLE AGENTS:

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TRIAL CASES, spherical, 50 -, with instructions.

Office Cases, complete with cylindrical lenses, from £4 5 - Handsome Mahogany Case containing 24 pairs each convex and concave spherical, 12 pairs each convex and concave cylinder lenses, prisms, and discs, mounted in nickel and gilt rings, £6 15 -. This is **SPECIAL VALUE,** types included. A large assortment to choose from, including roll top and travelling patterns.

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LENS FRONTS, 15 - doz.

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The 'Allenburys' Throat Pastilles

SOFT, DEMULCENT, PALATABLE.

In the medical treatment of most Throat Affections a simple & effective method of local application is a necessity.

The exigencies of modern practice demand the employment of a large variety of drugs in a soothing and demulcent form.

The basis of the **"Allenburys" Throat Pastilles** is composed of a special Pâte de Jujube which is soothing and palatable, while the local action of the drug incorporated is made more certain by the slow rate of solution of the jujube in the saliva than is the case with ordinary Lozenge or Pastille.

The following Pastilles are largely used, and have been found from long practical experience to be very efficacious:

No. 9. MENTHOL, COCAINE AND RED GUM.
Menthol, gr. 1/20th. Cocaine, gr. 1/20th. Red Gum, 2 grs.

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Eucalyptus, ½ minim of the Oil. Red Gum, gr. 1.

No. 28. COMPOUND GUAIACUM.
Guaiacum, gr. 1. Chlorate of Potash, grs. 2. Red Gum, gr. ½.

No. 29. COMPOUND RHATANY.
Extract of Rhatany, grs. 2. Cocaine Hydrochlor., gr. 1/20th.

No. 38. CHLORATE OF POTASH, BORAX AND COCAINE.
Chlorate of Potash, grs. 2. Borax, gr. 1. Cocaine, gr. 1/20th.

No. 54. MENTHOL AND EUCALYPTUS.
Menthol, gr. 1/20th. Eucalyptus Oil, min. 1.

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Menthol, gr. 1/20th. Eucalyptus Oil, min. 1. Cocaine, gr. 1/20th.

1/- Box of any variety, with detailed list, free to Medical Men in Australasia.

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Office and Warehouse: 15-17 MARKET STREET, SYDNEY.

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REQUIRES NO SHAKING DOWN.

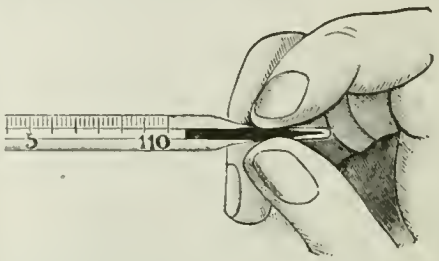
The Greatest Time-Saving and Tube Saving Invention in Clinical Thermometers is

"The REPELLO"

Literally "I Push Back."

Patented in the United Kingdom, America, and on the Continent.

ADOPTED BY EMINENT PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS



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All our Thermometers are made from "Normal Glass" which prevents the bulb contracting, making them perfectly accurate for all time.

Glass Throughout. Hermetically Sealed. Nothing to go wrong. Will Not Roll. Made in All Kinds. Tested and Passed at Kew.

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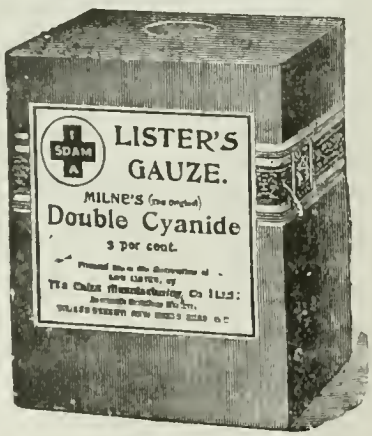
Inventor and Patentee: G. H. ZEAL, 82 Turnmill Street, LONDON, E.C., ENGLAND

See my New Regd. Magnifying Lens Index Guide—EASY TO READ.



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DOUBLE CYANIDE GAUZE

IS PREPARED BY US UNDER

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Surgeons should please see that Milne's Name and Trade Mark are on every package, to ensure getting a dressing in the preparation of which Lord Lister's instructions have been faithfully followed.

MILNE'S BATISTE,

A Waterproof Fabric in place of Jaconet, Oiled Silk, Gutta Percha Tissue &c.

GREASE-PROOF. SPIRIT-PROOF. NON-ADHESIVE. PERMANENT

Can be boiled for two hours without injury. Withstands all antiseptics.

MILNE'S RIBBON GAUZE FOR PLUGGING.

We have just introduced the above, medicated with Acetate of Aluminium. It is beautifully soft, with woven edge to prevent fraying. Please ask for this line, as several inferior imitations are being offered. The Ribbon Gauze is supplied either plain or medicated with any antiseptic, in bottles and boxes of 12 yds. each, ½, 1, 2 and 3 in. wide.

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GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

REMARKABLE FOR ITS POPULARITY.
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POSSESSING THREE VIRTUES.!

THE CONFIDENCE OF THE PUBLIC.
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Regd Trade Mark.

A Natural Emollient Dusting Powder.

Authoritatively recommended for Skin Treatment.

The "LANCET" says:

"On account of its remarkable velvety smoothness it should possess a unique value in the treatment of cutaneous diseases, etc., and for allaying irritation. We have not examined a more unctuous earth."

EMOL-KELEET possesses mildly astringent and sedative properties, and is employed successfully as an external application in the relief of eczema, for allaying the skin irritations of scarlet fever and measles, after vaccination, and in all sensitive and inflamed conditions of the skin.

Samples and Literature supplied to the Medical Profession on request.

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The Most Marvellous Medicine of the Age

FOR ALL

Bilious and Nervous Disorders,

SUCH AS

Sick Headache, Constipation, Weak Stomach,
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STAND UNRIVALLED FOR

Coughs, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, &c., &c.

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RECOMMENDS ITSELF.

Is Efficacious, Economical, Cleanses the Tooth, Perfumes the Breath, and is a Reliable and Pleasant Dentifrice

In Collapsible Tubes, ONE SHILLING each.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE PROPRIETOR—

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"BLUE FINCH" BRAND OF TASMANIAN
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GUARANTEED B.P. STANDARD:
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It is a most comprehensive one, and will be found to meet most requirements. We solicit your careful perusal. We are prepared to execute orders for Pills from **Private Formulæ.**

Special Quotations will be given for same on submitting Formulæ to us.

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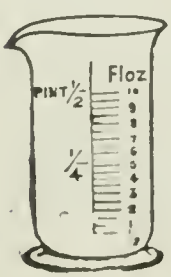

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THE FOOD THAT BRINGS RESULTS.

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The wholesome, invigorating food principles of pure milk and choice malted grain so prepared as to be properly assimilated in the feeblest conditions.

Used more extensively every year in the feeding of infants, and as a supplementary nutriment for growing children. Also with increasing confidence by adults as a table beverage in the home—superior to tea or coffee at meals and an efficient corrective of insomnia taken hot before retiring.

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AS SUPPLIED TO H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

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ROSE SUPREME, ETC.

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SULPHAQUA

Largely prescribed by the highest medical authorities in the United Kingdom and Abroad in treatment of

Skin Diseases, Aopecia Seborrhoica, Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Etc.

Possesses powerful Antiseptic, Antiparasitic and Antalgic properties. Relieves intense Itching and Pain, is WITHOUT OBJECTIONABLE ODOUR, and does not blacken the bath enamel

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Recommended for the Skin and Hair. Extremely useful in disorders of the sebaceous glands, and to persons subject to eczematous and other skin troubles.

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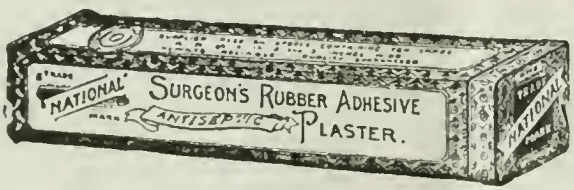

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"Your Belladonna Plaster is *the best* I have ever used"—D. G——, M.D., The Hoe, Plymouth.

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Requiring for their patients the effect of Cod Liver Oil cannot do better than prescribe SCOTT'S EMULSION—more efficacious than plain Oil, entirely digestible and quite palatable.

Messrs. Scott & Bowne possess letters showing that SCOTT'S EMULSION is a favourite remedy in over 300 hospitals and sanitoria is highly recommended by more than 1800 certificated nurses, and strongly endorsed by more than 5000 practising medical men.

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"Few modern improvements in pharmacy have done so much as Benger's Preparations to assist the physician in his treatment of the sick."

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is a **self-digestive,** not a pre-digested Food The Special Value of this is, that in cases of weak or defective digestive power, in Adults or Children, the exact amount of pre-digestion to suit each individual case may be given to the Food during the process of preparation. As health comes back this pre-digestion may be so regulated as to allow the digestive organs to do more nd more work, uotil finally they may do it all, leading up to discarding the Food altogether, and the gradual resuming of ordinary diet.

With Benger's Food alone is this process possible

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No. 34

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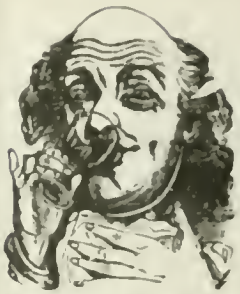
THE NEXT PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION (Old Standard) will be held on Friday, the 21st June, 1912. Particulars may be obtained from A. FORSTER,
Registrar Pharmacy Board of New South Wales,
7 Richmond Terrace, Sydney, May, 1912.

The next Preliminary Examination (New Standard) will be held on Thursday and Friday, the 27th and 28th June, 1912. Particulars to be obtained from A. FORSTER,
Registrar Pharmacy Board of New South Wales,
7 Richmond Terrace, Domain, May, 1912.



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IMPORTANT TO CHEMISTS AND OTHERS.

The above much-advertised Preparation has been PIRATED, and sold by Travellers as the genuine, but which can be supplied ONLY by the Melbourne Wholesale Druggists. None Genuine without the fac-simile signature of Alfred Ardley

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A Supreme Court action was drawn on agent stating he was unaware of the facts, and undertaking to make no more s... CHEMISTS and others with counterfeit stock will save legal trouble without loss to th... s by sending to any Melbourne Wholesale Druggist, who have sole control of the busines... arrange for genuine as advertised.
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Wholesale & Export Druggists

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

WYLEY'S SPECIALTIES.

DECOCTIONS—Dec. Sarsæ Jam. Co. Conc.

FLUID EXTRACTS—Ext. Cascaræ Sagradæ Liq. P.B.
Ext. Ergotæ Liq. P.B. (tested physiologically).
Ext Hyoscyami Liq. (from English Biennial Henban
Ext. Valerianæ Liq. (from English Valerian Root).

CONCENTRATED INFUSIONS—Inf. Buchu Conc.
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Inf. Gent Comp. Conc.
Inf. Senegæ Conc.

TINCTURES—Tinct. Aurantii, P.B., 1885.
Tinct. Benzoin Comp., P.B.
Tinct. Hyoscyami, P.B. (from English Biennial Henbane).
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CONCENTRATED TINCTURES—These are prepared of uniform and standard strength. One fluid part equals four fluid parts of tincture.

"LENITIVE TROPELS" (regd.). Laxative Fruit Lozenges.

"RUSCOL"—An organic compound for Eczema and Skin Diseases.

"THREE SPIRES BRAND" Preparations.

Wyleys Ltd. specially devote themselves to the manufacture of Chemists Own Name Preparations, and will be glad to receive inquiries respecting this branch of their business.

Wholesale Agents for Victoria and Tasmania, ROCKE, TOMPSITT & Co., Melbourne.

Representative for Australia and New Zealand, W. C. B. DALY, Box 240 G.P.O. Melbourne.

Pharmacy Board Notices.

MEDICAL ACT 1890, PART III.

THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

AS required by Section 88, Sub-section 4 of the "Medical Act 1890," Part III., is held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, Swanston Street, Melbourne, in MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

Next Examination: MONDAY and TUESDAY, 2nd and 3rd SEPTEMBER, 1912.

The following are the compulsory subjects :—

Latin.—Grammar; translation of simple sentences from English into Latin, translation into English of two paragraphs from Cæsar—De Bello Gallico, Book I., or two from Virgil—Æneid, Book I. *In each examination paper two passages from both of the authors will be given, but a candidate will be required to translate only two passages from Cæsar or two from Virgil.*

English.—Grammar and composition. The University Text Book in English.

The Text Book for September and December, 1912, and March and June, 1913, will be :—"*A Victorian Anthology for Schools*," *by M. P. Hansen. 1st Section.*

The portions to be memorised are—*Tennyson:* Three Songs, and Crossing the Bar. *Browning:* Prospice. *Kipling:* Flag of England. *Henley:* England. *Newbolt:* Clifton Castle. *Cuthbertson:* Sunrise.

Arithmetic.—First four rules simple and compound vulgar and decimal fractions and simple and compound proportion. Thorough knowledge of the British and metrical system of weights and measures.

Geometry.—The first book of Euclid.

Algebra.—So far as simple equations.

(Quality of handwriting will be taken into account in awarding marks.)

The following text-books are recommended by the Examiner :—

Latin.—For Grammar and Composition :—
Allen's Elementary Latin Grammar.
Allen's First Latin Exercise Book.

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Euclid.—Any good school treatise on Euclid, Book I. The works by Hall and Steven, Smith and Bryant, Layng, or R Deakin (Tutorial Series), may be mentioned as thoroughly satisiactory manuals

The questions given at the examinations are published in the "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" for March, June, September and December in each year.

Candidates must give to the Registrar written notice of their intention to present themselves, together with the Fee of One Guinea, ten days prior to the date fixed for the examination. Candidates must state, on entering, whether they wish to be examined at Melbourne, Ballarat or Bendigo.

Candidates who pass in three or more of the five compulsory subjects at one examination may present themselves at the next following examination for the subject or subjects in which they fail. In the event of their failing to secure a pass at this next following examination, they will require to take up all the subjects again.

If the candidate produces and lodges with the Registrar a certificate that he has, at the Matriculation Examination of the Melbourne University, or of some other University recognised by the Board, passed in any or all of the above subjects, he shall not be required to pass the Preliminary Examination in the subject or subjects included in the Matriculation Examination certificate.

(The Junior Public and Senior Public Examinations of the Melbourne University are accepted in the compulsory subjects in lieu of the Preliminary Examination).

The attention of Apprentices is directed to Clause 42 of the Regulations to the Medical Act, which obliges indentures to be registered within three months of their execution.

HARRY SHILLINGLAW, Registrar.

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THE EXAMINATION of Students who have attended the Lectures in the above subjects (half-yearly in June and December.) The next examination will be held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY in DECEMBER, 1912. The Examination Fee of Two Guineas must be paid ten days before that date.

HARRY SHILLINGLAW, Registrar.

Office of the College of Pharmacy.

THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

IN accordance with the Provisions of Clause 40 of the Regulations of "The Medical Act 1900," Part III., an EXAMINATION IN PRACTICAL PHARMACY before the Board will be held at the College of Pharmacy on the 9th, 10th, and 11th SEPTEMBER, 1912, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Candidates must give to the Registrar written notice of their intention to present themselves, together with their Indentures of Apprenticeship, the Certificates required by Section 88, Subdivision 4, of "The Medical Act 1890," Part III. and the Fee of Three Guineas, ten days prior to the day of examination

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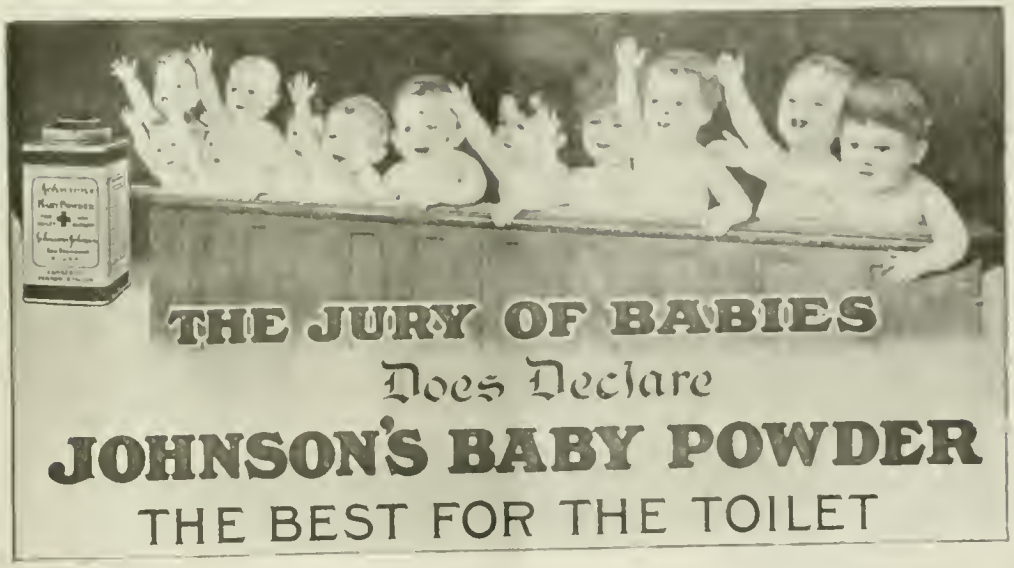

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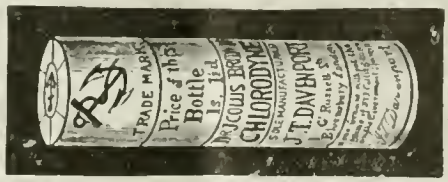

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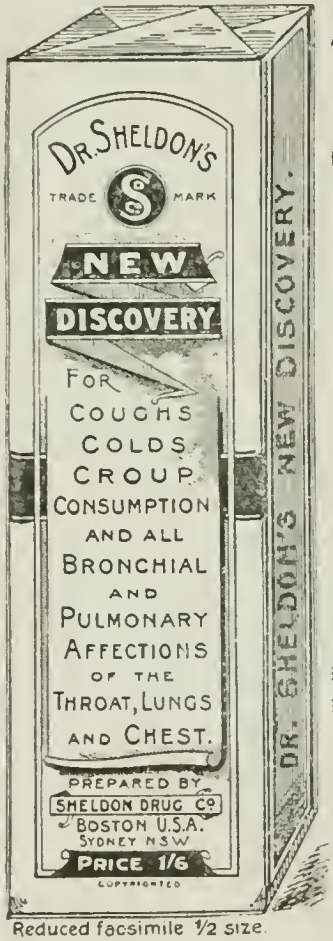

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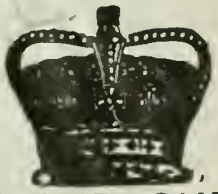

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